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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOR SPRING SEWING GET A BLADE SEWING MACHINE. FIFTH PAGE.

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Poetry.

WEARINESS AND REST.

When the long night of weariness and pain
Is full of bitter thoughts and doubts that sting,
Do we not long to hear some holy strain
That far-off angels sing?

When every golden deed that heart hath planned
Is darkened by the fear of failing powers,
And all our life seems like a barren land,
Unblessed by sun and showers;

When every word that loving lips have said
Sounds to the morbid fancy falsely sweet,
And every truth that we have heard or read
Seems poor and incomplete;

When the one thing on which our hopes are set
Is still withheld, altho' we pray and weep,
Until we murmur, "Can the Lord forget?
Or doth the Master sleep?"

Then like an evening wind that, unperceived
Beareth an odor from the rose's breast
Comes the remembrance, "We who have believed
Do enter rest."

And our eyes close, and all the phantom throng
Of doubts and troubles vanish into air.
And the one face we have loved so long
Smiles o'er us, calm and fair.

One face that in our darkest hour is bright;
One tranquil brow that never wears a frown;
The steadfast eyes that never lose their sight
Beneath the thorny crown.

So at His word the clouds are all withdrawn.
The small, sharp pains of life are smoothed away.
After the night of weeping comes the dawn,
And then His Perfect Day.
Toledo, O. CARRIE L. M.

THE CHICAGOITES 'LL GIT YE!

Ef yer goin' to see the circus called the big Chicago fair,
Ye'd better cut yer wisdom teeth, an' sharpen 'em with care,
An' keep yer wits about ye, an' mind what yer about
For they'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

They're a-goin' to charge fer gazin' an' a extra lump fer thinkin'
It'll cost a heap fer eatin' an' they'll sock it on fer drinkin',
An' ef ye git a bed at night or ef ye go without,
They'll skin yer like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

It's a cent apiece fer coughin', an' jes' twice as much fer sneezin';
A nickel ef ye hold yer breath an' two of 'em fer breathin';
A shillin' fer a whisper, an' a quarter fer a shout—
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

They'll tax ye fer the privilege o' walkin' on the ground,
No matter ef ye go ahead or ef ye turn around,
An' jes' because yer livin'—don't ye never have a doubt—
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!
—New York Sun.

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN.

Between the daybreak and the sun,
Between what's doing and undone,
'Twixt what is lost and what is won,
The span of life we see;
Between the thinking and the deed,
Between the asking and the need,
'Twixt those who follow and those who lead,
I find myself and thee.

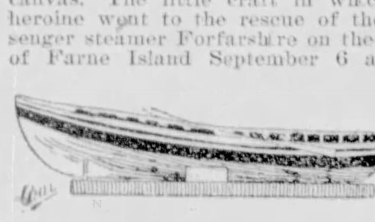
Between our hope which shines afar
Against life's sky like some bright star,
And fate's most stern, relentless bar,
All joys and woes exist;
So, if our lives, which seem so bright,
Should be obscured by some dark night,
Remember there's a brighter light
No darkness can resist.
—Bruce Whitney, in New York Sun.

Miscellany.

GRACE DARLING'S BOAT ARRIVES

The Craft in Which She Went to the Rescue of the Forfarshire.

The story of Grace Darling is familiar all around the world. It has been told in verse and heroic prose and put on canvas. The little craft in which the heroine went to the rescue of the passenger steamer Forfarshire on the rocks of Farne Island September 6 and 7,



THE GRACE DARLING.

1838, was bought in 1873 by Col. John Joicey, M. P. for South Durham, of Newton Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, from Grace Darling's brother, George Darling (who is still living in Northumberland), and was with the utmost kindness placed at the society's disposal by Mrs. Joicey for the Tynemouth Maritime exhibition (September and October, 1882,) where it was eagerly visited by about 23,700 persons. The little boat has reached Chicago and will be one of the many interesting exhibits in the Transportation building.

No Cause for Tears.

Kind Old Gentleman (to little boy with empty bird cage)—What are you crying for, little boy?

The Little Boy—Oh, my!—the parrot got out of the cage and—and I'll catch it when—I—I—get—h—h—home. Boo! hoo! hoo!

Kind Old Gentleman (in disgust)—Catch it when you get home! Well, why don't you go home and catch it? What are you standing, bellowing here for?—Puck.

Why He Admired Him.

Samuel Rogers said to John Leech, the caricaturist of Punch: "Mr. Leech, I admire you much." He was just beginning his success as an artist, and was gratified by this commendation, as he supposed, of his art. "Yes," repeated Rogers, "I admire you much. I saw you brushing your own hat, and the man who, in these days, does anything for himself, is deserving of admiration."—Argonaut.

Cleveland's Portrait Found in a Shark.

A local taxidermist is preserving a monster shark, which was caught by fishermen in the bay. Among other curious things inside the fish was a cuff button on which a portrait of Grover Cleveland had been stamped, and which had evidently been worn by an admirer of the President.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Friends.

Miss Holdover—You are in trouble, dear. Let me sympathize with you.

Miss Justout—You can't possibly, dear. I have had three proposals and must choose between them.—Puck.

Visible Evidence.

Jones—I saw a fellow yesterday with a cool thousand.

Brown—How did you know it was cool?

Jones—It must have been. 'Twas in a draft.—Binghamton Leader.

Not a Writer of Tragedy.

Manager—Your play is incomplete; you leave the lovers at the marriage altar, with nothing to indicate their future.

Author—I didn't set up to write tragedy, did I?

On and Off.

When a man gets off a pun he is always anxious for some one else to get on to it.—Truth.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN OLD JAPAN.

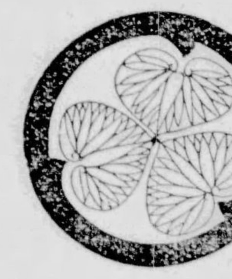
WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BLADE, BY

ROBINSON LOCKE.

Every one who goes to Japan is carried away with the beautiful objects of art displayed in the foreign and native stores, or shops, as they are called in imitation of the English method of speech. While there are noteworthy shops in Tokio, Kioto, Osaka and Kobe, Yokohama seems to be the grand depot

CROW AND WISTERIA.
A favorite design for pottery, cloisonne and lacquer work.

for the collection of the finest and showiest wares of Japan. This is partly accounted for in the fact that in the other cities, Tokio especially, it is extremely difficult to get at the best efforts of the skilled workmen. It is necessary almost to be introduced to a shop keeper before he will condescend to show you his treasures. In Yokohama the largest and best shops are conducted on a foreign basis, and the displays therein made are very artistic and highly meritorious. By



CREST OF THE TOKUGAWA FAMILY.
Painted or impressed upon pottery made especially for the Shoguns.

prowling around long enough in uninviting places where one would hardly expect to find anything, some rare and valuable pieces may be picked up in Tokio. In Yokohama everything is displayed so as to attract attention, and the intending purchaser has no trouble—save to restrain his almost irresistible impulse to buy everything in sight.

There are several reasons why the shops of Yokohama are better than those of any other city in Japan, but to my mind the one having the most weight

JAPANESE LANDSCAPE.
Design for a large panel, inlaid with ivory. Drawn by Tango Take Sabouro, the famous ivory carver of Yokohama, and by him presented to the writer.

comes from a shrewd knowledge of human nature on the part of those engaged in business there. The great majority of people who visit Japan land first at Yokohama, after a long and almost invariably unpleasant sea voyage. They are delighted to be on solid ground once more, after a more or less tempestuous voyage; they are new to the country and its art; they see for the first time under these really peculiarly attractive circumstances beautiful art products, and, carried away by their enthusiasm and inexperience, they buy hundreds of dollars' worth, where later on tens would be spent.

By this I do not mean to say that the articles bought are not good, nor that the buyers do not show good taste in the purchases. On the contrary, certain kinds of wares shown in Yokohama cannot be excelled anywhere in Japan, and a great many of the present travelers are people of refined taste, who have had a thorough schooling in all the art centers of Europe. But, somehow, there is a delight at being on land again; a fascination in the new, quaint world into which one has so suddenly been dropped that insensibly develops an insane desire to possess as many as possible of the exquisite bits shown in Numashima's, in Deakin's, in Kuhn's, in half a hundred fine old shops. So that one buys here and there, picks up a few things somewhere else and lays aside a number of others at another place, as though he were to be in Japan but two or three days, and could not go anywhere outside of Yokohama. Dealers appreciate this feeling and naturally take advantage of it, thus making a good thing themselves and adding a hundred fold to the pleasure of the visitor who receives his introduction to this nineteenth century fairy land through the charms of Yokohama.

Few of the people who rave over the delicate cloisonne vases—fine as a painting in oil; or the marvelous ivory carvings, dainty in design and perfect in execution; or the wonderful creations in china, decorated in the most artistic manner; or the great cabinets of cherry, or black wood, lacquered with a mirror-like polish and inlaid with ivory, mother of pearl, silver and gold, have any idea that these things are made in Yokohoma and its suburbs. Yet such is the case.

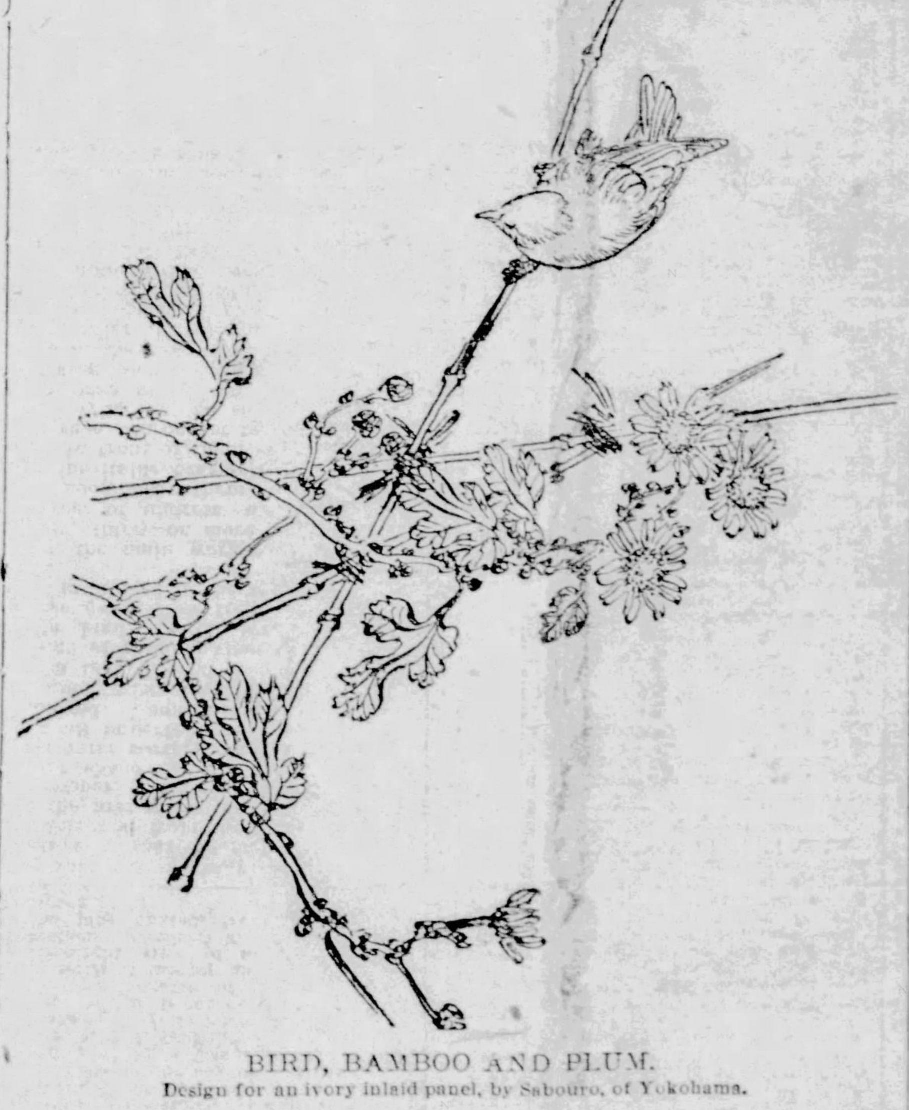
We spent many a day prowling around through the places where they are manufactured, dim, dingy old holes in back streets, narrow and ill kept, where the bright sun penetrates only a small part of the day. There is one maker of cloisonne whose goods are in great demand on account of the delicacy of treatment, the artistic handling of the enamels and the lustrous finish he imparts to the work after the final firing. While examining and admiring a fine piece of cloisonne, such as this maker turns out, one can hardly realize that that beautiful surface, rich in artistic ornamentation of landscapes, figures, flowers and buds, or complicated scrolls and arabesques, all perfectly drawn and exquisitely colored, has had to undergo such a multiplicity of treatments before the superb result can be obtained.

When we visited this maker's factory the workmen were executing an order for a number of very large vases, say five feet high and three feet in diameter at the thickest part, and, fortunately,

SATSUMA FLOWER POT.
An example of old Satsuma pottery in the Bowers collection. This piece has been identified as having been made toward the close of the seventeenth century and decorated by a Tokio artist at a much later period, probably not more than 45 years ago. It is glazed, and the decoration, which is executed in weak-toned washes, consists of borders of diaper patterns at the top and bottom, and of a moonlight view of a temple with its grounds, in which grow cherry (sakura) and pine (matsu) trees. It is thirteen inches high.

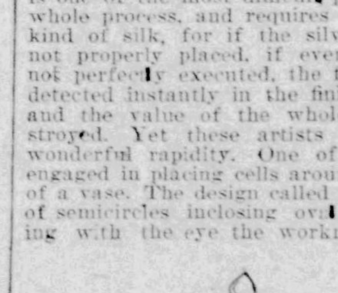
we found them in all stages of completion, so that the entire process could be followed from the beginning to end. In the first place the vases were made of copper, hammered by hand into the exact shape called for by the design. The outer surface was carefully rubbed and all imperfections and irregularities removed. Upon this smooth surface the ornamentation was lightly traced with India ink. It was a very complicated design of running vines, flowers of various kinds, scroll work, geometrical figures and Greek frets, all intertwined and interlaced in the most artistic manner.

In the main work-room, dirty and dingy, thirty or more men, in various degrees of undress were squatted on the floor, near them being, of course, the inevitable brazier and smoking outfit. In front of them stood a great copper vase. In one or two instances vases were lying on the side, while a workman was seated on either side, both working on the same vase. The first step in the process of making cloisonne ware after the design has been traced on the copper, is putting on the cells, or cloissons, from which this ware takes its name. The workman took tiny strips of flat silver wire about as thick as a fine cambric needle and about four times as high. With a fine brush he applied a peculiar kind of paste to a portion of the design, and then with small pincers took a bit of this silver



BIRD, BAMBOO AND PLUM.
Design for an ivory inlaid panel, by Sabouro, of Yokohama.

wire, bent it with almost incredible dexterity and accuracy to suit the requirements of the design and placed it on, the paste making it adhere firmly to the copper. In this manner the whole vase was gone over, every vine, flower, leaf of the flower, figure and detail of every figure being reproduced in these cells of silver wire. This is one of the most difficult parts of the whole process, and requires the highest kind of silk, for if the silver wire is not properly placed, if every detail is not perfectly executed, the flaw will be detected instantly in the finished work, and the value of the whole piece destroyed. Yet these artists work with wonderful rapidity. One of them was engaged in placing cells around the base of a vase. The design called for a series of semicircles inclosing ovals. Measuring with the eye the workman would



JAPANESE WATER POT.
of fine faience, covered with glaze; the glaze upon the pot is dull and not crackled, whilst that upon the cover is bright and crackled; the faience of both is soft and chalky in texture, and the potting is rather roughly done. This piece is interesting as an example of the earliest ware made at Satsuma after the discovery of the suitable white clay by Boku, about 1630.

clip off a tiny bit of wire, give it a roll with the pincers, and stick it edgewise on the paste, following with an oval made in the same way and with the same dexterity. Yet with all this quickness the ordinary eye could not detect the slightest difference in the height, width, or curve in any of the hundred or more semi-circles or ovals he had placed in position. And so with every other part of the design. Leaves, flowers, birds with all their feathers, geometrical figures of the most complicated style were all outlined with these silver wires, so that when the cloisonnes were all in place, the vase was traced with an elaborate design done with silver wire instead of India ink, as was the case in the first place.

From the cloisson maker the vase was passed to the enamel men, who are surrounded with fifty or more little cups containing a pasty enamel of as many different colors. With a small brush the cloissons are all filled with colored enamel, appropriate to the nature of the article represented. In this process the artist skilfully shades his colors, when necessary, and produces a water color effect. When the cells have been filled, the vase is sent to the kiln and fired. As the enamel shrinks in the burning the whole filling process has to be gone over with again, followed by another burning, and then rubbed and polished. Then the cells are all filled again and burned and again rubbed. After this all the cracks and holes which may have developed in firing are carefully filled, and the work burned again, after which comes the final rubbing and polishing.

The polishing room in the factory we were inspecting was in a small building apart from that where the cloisson makers and enamelers were. A number of men were seated on the ground in front of vases, which they were rubbing and polishing, and giving the finishing touches. For the first rubbing a coarse, grey sandstone was used. The men treating a vase for the second time used a finer grained sandstone, the third time a still finer-grained stone; the fourth a yellowish clay sandstone; the fifth a slate whetstone, and on the last course a piece of magnolia charcoal dipped in

CLOISONNE WARE.
Design showing the outlines in silver wire, previous to the filling in of the enamel.

water. Passing from one workman to another, we could trace the growth and development of the vase from the first rough, uneven, lack lustre colorings, where the cloissons were not visible, to the completed work, where every hair line of silver wire shone and sparkled in the light, and every flower, bird and leaf gleamed with a brilliant color smoother and more highly polished than the finest burnished steel. After seeing the entire process, from the tracing of the beautiful design upon the bare copper surface to the final rubbing down that gives life and expression to the finished product, one could no longer wonder at the enthusiasm art lovers manifest for this exquisite ware, requiring such artistic treatment, delicacy of handling and careful manipulation; for the slightest flaw at any stage of the various processes destroys the entire piece, which must be cast aside and a fresh start made.

From the cloisonne factory we drove to another part of Yokohama, and entering a small two-story house were courteously invited up stairs, where in a small room were fifteen or twenty men seated on the straw-matted floor, each one with a tiny low wooden table in front of him, and each, of course, having by his side his smoking outfit. This was the workshop of Tange Take Sabouro, one of the most famous ivory carvers in Japan, his monkeys, a favorite theme for Japanese carvers, being admittedly the best in Japan.

Sabouro himself received us very kindly, although there was a certain diffidence in his manner that was rather repelling until he became interested in our queries, when he brightened up and took great pains to explain the difficult art, that requires not only an artistic temperament to conceive, but an infinite patience and unmeasured skill to execute. He was at the time of our visit engaged on a large lacquer panel which was to be inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl, the design being very large and graceful, including chrysanthemums, and other flowers and grasses, bamboos, birds and trees, all artistically combined. The entire design was first drawn with India ink upon very thin paper, which was then cut up into small pieces, and each piece carefully pasted upon a plain bit of ivory, which was then carved into the requisite shape. All the points of the design are skilfully brought out, and when each separate leaf, flower, head, wing and body of the birds, each branch of the trees, are finished, they are fitted into their respective places in the panel, which has, meantime, been carved out sufficiently to receive the inlay, which is given additional firmness by a bit of strong glue. Some of the pieces on which these men were at work were no larger than the top of a lead pencil, yet upon such a small surface they produced the most remarkable effects. Every leaf and petal, every bird was a faithful reproduction of nature, and the panel, when finished, will be an ornament of which its future possessor may be very proud.

On the floor near Sabouro's table were three or four pieces of ivory on one of which could just be discerned the outline of a monkey's head. Asked what the pieces were, Sabouro said he was making a small panel of two monkeys, a large one smoothing down the hair of a smaller one, which held in its hand a cherry blossom. I wanted the pieces just as they were as a souvenir of the pleasant visit, but Sabouro said he could not suffer such a crude work to go out of his shop. I asked him if he would finish the panel and sell it to me finished. To this he readily assented, and a few weeks later I became the possessor of one of the finest specimens of the famous artist's favorite work, a panel that has attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment. As a souvenir Sabouro afterwards sent me two exquisitely carved ivory chrysanthemums, not as large as a silver dime. They were perfect gems, so delicate and fine was the work. In this instance the ivory was polished when finished, by the graver, and not, as is usually the case, by a piece of tough reed which acts as a file. Accompanying the gift was a

TWO FAVORITE DESIGNS
Used by Japanese potters and artists—The cock standing on the drum is emblematical of good government.

letter, written with India ink upon a large piece of fine tissue paper, of which the following is a literal translation:

As a boy I learned ivory carving from a good teacher and for this last 15 year I have been endeavoring myself to become a passable artist. I should like to be known in your honorable country. Be pleased to accept this small carving as a souvenir of your honor to my house and believe me always Truly yours,
TANGE TAKE SABOURO.
Bamboo's 3d son.
To Mr. Robinson Locke:
Yokohoma, 14th day of the 12th month of the 25th year of Meiji.

With characteristic Japanese modesty this famous carver speaks of "endeavoring to become a passable artist," when the fact is that he stands to-day at the head of the profession.

The date of the letter is a curious matter to Westerners, showing, as it does, that although Japan adopted the Gregorian calendar on January 1, 1873, the people have not yet been able to bring themselves to use the Christian era. Chamberlain, in speaking of this subject, says: "Not only would the use of this era symbolize to the Shinto court of Japan the supremacy of a foreign religion—it would be derogatory from a political point of view, the fixing of the calendar from time to time, together with the appointment of the year names, having ever been looked upon in the Far East as among the inviolable privileges and signs of independent sovereignty, much as coining money is in the West. China has its own year names, which it proudly imposes upon such vassal states as Thibet. Japan has other year names. The names are chosen arbitrarily. In China the plan was long ago introduced of making each year-name coincide with the reign of an emperor. This has not hitherto been the case in Japan, though an official notification has been issued to the effect that reigns and year-names shall so coincide in the future. Either way, the confusion introduced into the study of history may be easily imagined. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. The most salient ones are, it is true, employed in conversation, much in the same way as we speak of the sixteenth century, or the Georgian era. Such as 'Engi' (A. D. 901-923) celebrated for the legislation then undertaken, resulting in the remodelling of the government on the Chinese centralized bureaucratic plan; 'Genroku' (1688-1704) a period of great activity in various arts; and 'Tempo' (1830-1844) the most brilliant time of the present century. But no one could say off hand how many years it is from one of these periods to another. In the year 1872 an attempt was made to introduce, as the Japanese era from which all dates should be counted, the supposed date of the accession of Jimmu Tenno, the mythical founder of the Imperial line, and this system still has followers. Jimmu's reign being held to have commenced in the year B. C. 660, all dates thus reckoned exceed by the number six hundred and sixty the European date for the same year. For instance, 1892 is 2552. The following is a list of the year names of the present century:

Kyowa—1801-1804	Ansei—1854-1860
Bunkwa—1804-1818	Man-en—1860-1861
Bunsei—1818-1830	Bunkyu—1861-1864
Tempo—1830-1844	Genji—1864-1865
Kokwa—1844-1848	Keio—1865-1868
Kaei—1848-1854	Meiji—1868—

So the date of Sabouro's letter, "14th day of the 12th month of the 25th year of Meiji," really meant in our language, "December 14, 1892."

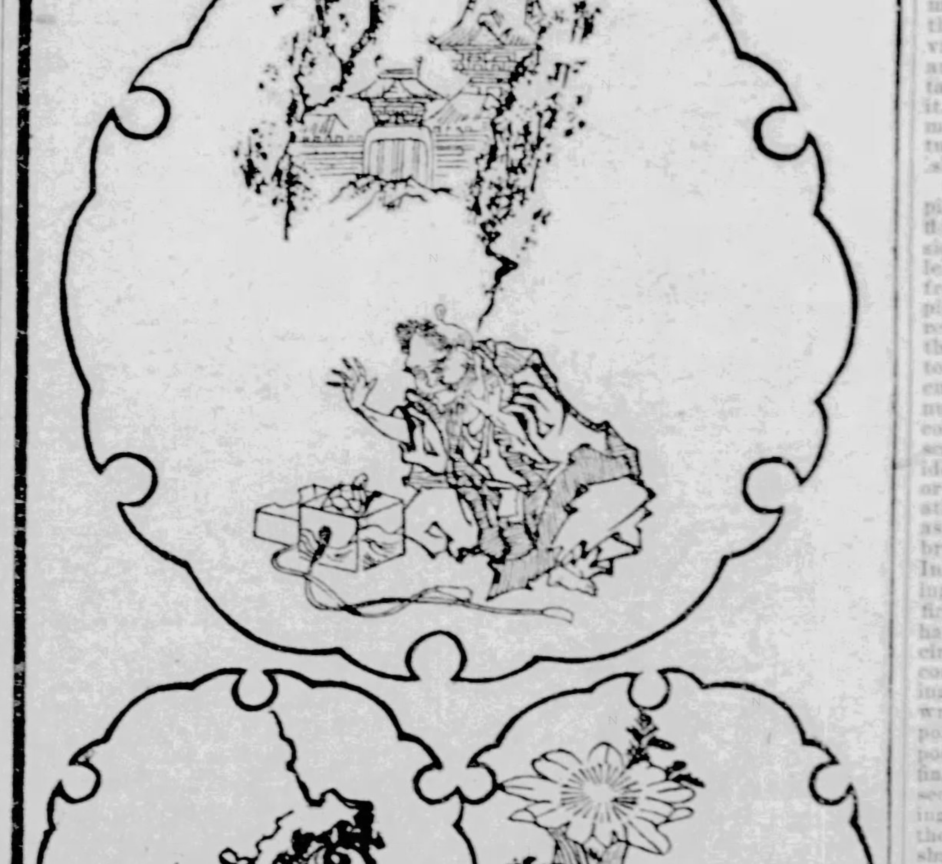
Every one who professes to know anything about pottery talks very glibly about "a bit of old Satsuma," that he has picked up in some out-of-the-way place or other. If his "bit" has a good shape, is well glazed and well colored, he may enjoy it to his heart's content, merely for its general beauty. As for its being old Satsuma, neither he nor any of his friends know whether it is or not, though the probabilities are that it is not. For Satsuma ware is so skilfully imitated these days as to deceive even experts in the pottery business.

An instance of a personal nature will explain this statement.

After leaving Sabouro's ivory-carving house we drove to the famous potteries of Makuzu Kozan, where my wife, admiring a teapot that had just that day been finished and placed on exhibition, bought it for a trifling sum. A week later no less an expert than Nakamura, the famous Tokio curio-dealer, a man who handles the most costly wares and prides himself on his knowledge of Japanese pottery, examined the teapot, critically fondled it as only a Japanese art lover can, and heartily congratulated my wife upon having become the possessor of "a very choice example of old Satsuma." A Yokohama dealer who saw it declared it to be "old Satsuma," and offered quite a large sum for it, which, it need hardly be said, was politely but firmly declined.

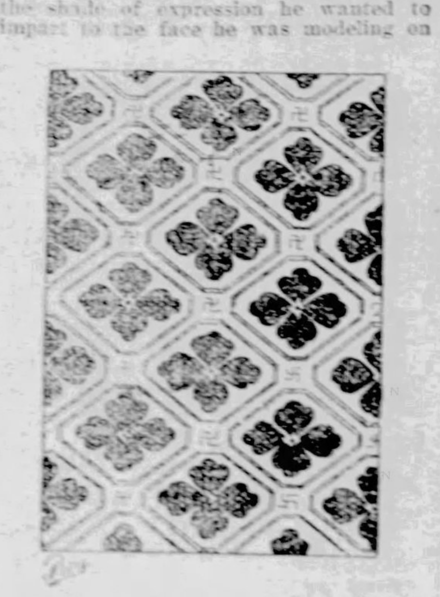
So much for "old Satsuma."

This potter, Kozan, has quite an establishment, and one of his sons was good enough to take us all through it. The most of the work was done in a long, low building, crowded with half-dressed men, who squatted on the floor in such close quarters that it was almost impossible to move among them.



DESIGN FOR POTTERY DECORATION.

In the center of the long, narrow room sat old man Kozan, in front of a vase, eighteen or twenty inches high. That is to say, it will be a vase some day. When we saw it it was moist clay, having the vase shape, upon which Kozan was working with a loving slowness and a painstaking care that showed how completely wrapped up in his work he was. Indeed, so absorbed was he in representing in clay the artistic designs that his active brain had created, that during all the time that we were in the room he never looked up from his vase, save to lean back occasionally to see if this bit of clay had produced the effect he sought, or if that had given just the shade of expression he wanted to impart to the face he was modeling on

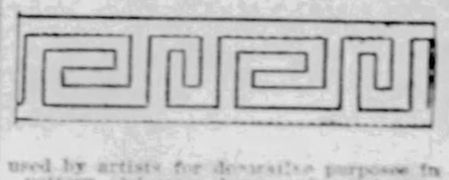


JAPANESE DIAPER WORK.
In which the artist takes the greatest delight. In covering a surface entirely with diaper work, he seldom adheres to one design, but generally adopts several, distributing them in irregularly-shaped compartments, fitting into each other. This figure is one of the more important varieties of geometrical diapers met with in Japanese art, and is very frequently seen on works in porcelain, lacquer and other materials.

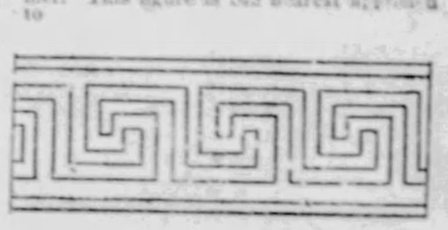
the side of the vase. With knife and brush and pointed stick, he went over and over the clay, taking away a minute particle here and adding a bit there; softening and toning down this line and bringing out into bolder relief that gentle curve. Even in its crude state it was easy to see that when finished—provided no accident occurred in the several firings it had to undergo—that vase would be beautiful in every way, an art piece worthy to bear the famous Kozan mark.

At the further end of the room were a number of men working on the potter's wheel. Taking a lump of clay that had been previously kneaded to the right consistency, so that it somewhat resembled that much putty, ready for use, the potter placed the rough round mass on the upper axle of a flat circular board, or wheel, as it is called, resting on a pivot below. There were a number of hollowed out places near the outer edge of the wheel. With a little stick put into one of these holes the potter turned the wheel around and around faster and faster, till it seemed as though the rapidly revolving clay would fly off its perch. When sufficient velocity had been obtained the potter put both hands on the clay, the upper part of which grew before our eyes into a tall and slender vase. Placing his thumb on the top of the vase the center was hollowed out and a rim appeared. It seemed like magic, so perfectly did the pliant clay respond to his deft manipulations. Giving the wheel fresh impetus with his short stick he inserted the first finger of his right hand into the mouth of the vase. Instantly the sides distended a trifle and with a few touches here and there a perfect vase, smooth as glass inside and out, stood

JAPANESE FRET WORK.

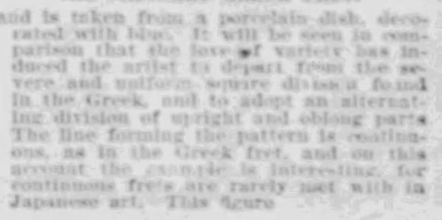


used by artists for decorative purposes in pottery, cloisonne damascening, inlaying, etc. There are not so many varieties of frets in Japanese work as are to be met with in the Greek; and the continuous square form, so common in the latter, is not to be found in the works of the former. This figure is the nearest approach to



THE ORDINARY GREEK FRET.

and is taken from a porcelain dish, decorated with blue. It will be seen in comparison that the love of variety has induced the artist to depart from the severe and uniform square division found in the Greek, and to adopt an alternating division of upright and oblong parts. The line forming the pattern is continuous, as in the Greek fret, and on this account the example is interesting, for continuous frets are rarely met with in Japanese art. This figure



represents a common form of disconnected fret. It is taken from the rim of a Kioto vase.

whirling around on the top of the remaining lump of clay. Passing a thin thread under the bottom rim of the vase he picked it lightly off the lump and set it beside him on a board containing a number of others exactly like it. The whole operation had not taken more than a minute or so, but the vase turned out was perfect in form and finish, ready for the kiln.

Other men were moulding vases, pitchers and tea pots, all sitting on the floor with their lumps of clay along side their smoking outfits. They worked leisurely, but with the skill that comes from long practice they turned out their pieces with what seemed to us to be remarkable rapidity. The other end of the room was given up to the decorators, who were surrounded with small cups of different colored paints, innumerable brushes and old books of colored flowers, birds, trees, leaves, landscapes, etc., from which they took an idea of form or a peculiar bit of color, or a suggestion as to a certain combination of different shapes. In painting, as in writing, the Japanese hold the brush differently from the way we do. In writing we hold the pen, or in painting, the brush between the thumb and first and second fingers, letting the handle or upper part rest in the hollow circle where the thumb and first finger come together. The Japanese in writing or painting holds his brush, for he writes as well as paints with a fine pointed brush, in an almost horizontal position between the thumb and first finger slightly supporting it with the second finger. These men were working upon the vases we saw made at the other end of the room, and while the shapes were all the same the decorations were entirely different and all were thoroughly artistic.

Returning to the office, as it might so be called, though there were no signs of business being transacted there, an hour or so was delightfully spent in examining and admiring the many beautiful products of the Kozan works, a very pleasant termination of a day in Yokohama workshops.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Suspense Not Yet Ended.

First Fair One—So Fred and Arthur both proposed to her. Which was the lucky one?

The Other Fair One—I don't know yet. Fred married her.—Life.

The Philosophic Beggar.

He displayed on his breast a label worded as follows: "Do not be ashamed of giving me only a halfpenny—I am blind."—Le Grelot.

ITALY'S ROYAL LOVERS

ROMANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Umberto and Marguerita Romped Together as Children in the Palazzo Carignano at Turin—Their Silver Wedding Celebration.

Rome, April 15.—Marguerites are for sale in the Piazza di Spagna, along the Corso and on the Pincian Hill when the band plays.

Usually at this time of year in Rome Neapolitan violets are most in evidence, and they are offered by venders in Neapolitan peasant dress who carry great flat baskets of the purple bloom on their heads. But now they troop into the streets where tourists gather and besiege any one so unsophisticated as to display a red guide-book or wear a chatelaine bag.

"Il bellissima Marguerita!" they cry as they offer a great handful of dewy daisies for 50 centimes. Ah, yes, their Marguerita is as beautiful as her flower!

All at once in anticipation of the silver nuptials of their king and queen the Scala di Spagna is alive with a new variety of artists' models in Piedmontese costume. Already the blue petticoat and striped headdress so well known in the 100 franc water-colors, with all their tawdry accessories in barbaric colors, are gone, and in their places the scarlet skirt and bodice, white chemisette and sleeves, black jacket with silver braiding and bangles, black headdress and apron of Savoy. It looks Swiss, decent and industrious, and is the dress worn by the queen at her Alpine home at Gressonay above Turin. It has gained a marvelous popularity with this lazaroni that caters to the artist and tourist, and, chameleon-like, takes the hue of the hour.

When Queen Marguerite drives down from the quirinal and up through the Pincio each day she smiles and bows

CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO AND MARGUERITA OF SAVOY AT THE TIME OF THEIR MARRIAGE

graciously to the people for this tribute to her nativity. Umberto leans toward her, sweeping her cheek with his great gray mustachios, and whispers something that makes her blush. It is very entertaining and well worth climbing the highest of the seven hills to see.

Little Marguerita and the Boy Umberto.

A third of a century ago a boy and girl who were not yet aware that they were a prince and princess, but only cousins, played together in the great court of the Palazzo Carignano at Turin, where there were romantic stories about every tapestried chamber, and only the echo of their laughter in the empty banqueting halls and corridors, or they took their alpenstocks, and in the peasant dress of Piedmont climbed the mountains above Villa Peccoz at Gressonay.

Away to the north and west they could see the sun-kissed head of the Jungfrau, grim Matterhorn, Mont Blanc, Mont Cenis and St. Bernard. They were the son of Victor Emmanuel and the daughter of his brother, the gallant Duke of Genoa. In the struggle for freedom the children were forgotten. They often heard the roar of cannon echoing back from the mountains, rumors of Solferino and Magenta, but this all seemed but a part of the history of Piedmont over which they pored together. Hannibal had been here, the Bourbon, the Hapsburg, Napoleon. The passes of the Alps had always been contended for, an endless chain of fortifications crowned the heights and closed the defiles, the walls of Turin were battered by a thousand years of sieges. Horror, murder, infamy and nameless crimes had been committed in the stately palaces. This fight in which their fathers were engaged was not so real as those in the books. When it was done, the first sor-

QUEEN MARGUERITA.

row touched them. They were separated and taken away from their beloved Savoy.

The young Prince Humbert had become the crown prince of all Italy "free and united," and had camp and court to learn by the side of his father. The Princess Marguerita was sent to a convent at Spezzia on Laggo Maggoire to learn submission, a quality so valuable to princesses who can so rarely follow the impulses of their hearts.

When next they saw each other she was a sweet and gentle maid of sixteen, who blushed like the Jungfrau when this tall, mustachioed cousin of 23 looked upon her with ardent Italian eyes and called her the "Pearl of Savoy." Doubtless other things were whispered and vows exchanged in the brief time they were together at Gressonay before affairs of state, which Umberto had learned only too well, demanded his bethrothal to the Archduchess Matilda, of Austria. It was considered expedient to send the Princess Marguerite to her grandfather at Dresden, the late King John of Saxony, until long after the wedding. There she painted and studied music and German, for she was in training for some petty German prince, which was all Umberto's "pearl" had to look forward to.

Tragedy of a Cigarette.

Here is where fate stepped in. The archduchess Matilda smoked cigarettes, it is said, but without her fond papa's knowledge. She had one between her little teeth one day when the Emperor Franz Joseph walked into her apartment. In attempting to conceal it she set fire to her dress. Whether this is all true or not will never be known any more than the manner in which her brother Rudolph died. A palace roof covers a multitude of secrets. At any rate, the poor girl was burned to death and Prince Humbert went to Gressonay to wear away in retirement the period of his grief.

Like all royal mammas the duchess of Genoa dabbled in match-making. She straightway had her "Pearl of Savoy" brought back from Dresden. Her cousin never left her again. He had given her up once for reasons of state, now he would have her. They climbed the Alpine range again to the little mountain chapel and heard mass together, hand in hand. At last they prevailed. Youth and love were stronger than age and the state. At 17 Marguerite was married to her cousin at the Palazzo Carignano at Turin.

They made their wedding journey all the way to Rome, through Milan and Florence, in an open carriage along a road thronged with peasantry. Upon this journey their mutual devotion was displayed so freely and naturally that before the end of it they were called "the royal lovers." For two years they lived in Naples, where their only son, the prince of Naples was born. They then removed to the quirinal in Rome and attended upon Victor Emmanuel until his death in 1878.

When the young couple were crowned it was not with the blessing of the Pope. Pius IX rebuked them for assuming

KING UMBERTO.

the title of king and queen of all Italy. So difficult was their position that scarcely a single one of the great nations of Europe recognized them. Queen Victoria's speech contained no mention of the death of Victor Emmanuel, while all the world lavished expressions of sorrow on Pius IX, who died shortly afterward.

Celebrated With Good Deeds.

The celebration of the silver wedding is to be an occasion for general rejoicing instead of one for the offering of gifts. A great hospital is to be built for the disabled veterans of '49; a decree of general amnesty is to be issued, so that Italians who emigrated to escape military service will be enabled to return to their native country without fear of arrest. The festivities will begin April 17 and last a week. The Romano Foro and Colsseo will be illuminated and fireworks are to be sent up from the tops of the seven hills. Court dinners and balls and a gala performance of Verdi's last opera, "Falstaff," will be given. Upon the wedding night the queen will appear in the ball-room of the quirinal in a splendid robe of white brocade embroidered with gold, with diamonds and sapphires massed on the corsage and the many strands of her pearl necklace wound about her beautiful neck. The king will open the ball with her as he did a quarter of a century ago in the Palazzo Carignano in Turin.

The cares of state have whitened Umberto's hair and mustache at the early age of 48, and the face of Marguerite bears many a line, so that she wears a tulle veil when she drives out and is powdered discreetly at all court functions. Her magnificent figure is growing stouter, and she stops longer each year at Villa Peccoz, in Gressonay, to recuperate after the fatigues of the season.

He—Ah, Miss Rosa! Since I knew you I haven't had a quiet hour—

She—Nor I. You ought to take a look at your bill.—Kladderadatch.

Not In It.

"I desire," said the advertiser to the editor of Society Side-Lights, "to have this set in your regular type, to appear next to pure reading matter."

"Sorry to have to refuse you," replied the autocrat, "but what you ask is impossible."

"Don't you take reading notices?"

"Yes; but we have no pure reading matter."

Rev. Plink Plunk on Poverty.

De poverty of a good many folks in dis world, deah breddern, is nuffin more or less dan de result ob a nacheral repugnance to handlin' a shovel or slappin' a whitewash brush, becuz they are full ob de mistaken idea dat nature intended dem for somet'n higher dan low down labor.

Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year
Caused by
Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh being a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had physicians, but no improvement was apparent. **I could distinguish no sound.** I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist, when some one suggested that Hood's Sarsaparilla might do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my **surprise and great joy** I found when I had taken three bottles that **my hearing was returning.** I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I can **hear perfectly well.** I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a **remarkable case,** and recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to all who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Our Bonded Debt.

S. E. P., Arthur, Ill., asks for "information about the United States bonded debt." The debt of the United States consists of various items: bonds, legal tender notes (greenbacks), gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1891. The bonded debt consists of the following two issues of bonds—the amount outstanding being the figures for November 30, last:

4½ per cent bonds, continued at 2 per cent	$ 25,364,500
4 per cent bonds	559,592,050
Refunding certificates	76,430
Total bonded debt	$585,032,980

This debt was all contracted during the war; in point of fact, these bonds and the greenbacks in circulation are all that is left of the great war debt. As the various issues of bonds made during the years of the war became payable, the portion of each issue we were not able to pay was refunded—that is, new bonds, at a lower rate of interest, were issued and sold, and the money used to pay off the bonds which were payable. The first item above is bonds which bore 4½ per cent interest. They were called for payment, and their holders allowed either to retain them at only 2 per cent interest, or have them paid. A little over 25 millions were extended at 2 per cent.

A. A., Grellin, Md.: The three standard systems of shorthand in use are Pitman's, Graham's and Munson's. The others are not "in it" with these three. Don't waste your time on any system not phonographic, as all the three above are.

F. L. S., Knoxville, Tenn.: Address "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

The Hair Snake.

J. W. E., Toledo, O., asks: "What is the 'hair snake?' Does it originate from a horse-hair, or is it possible to so treat a horse-hair as to produce a hair snake?"

There are very many people who are perfectly certain that a horse-hair, if put into water, will, in a few days, turn to a living animal. A lady once assured the writer that she threw some combings out of her window, which fell into a barrel of rain water, and that the hairs all became alive; furthermore, as the combings were part of her own dark brown hair, and part of her little sister's golden locks, the hair-snakes retained those respective colors. But star-eyed science says these things are impossible, and therefore untrue.

Physiologists say this animal, the hair-worm, is of the entozoa, and in its larval state inhabits the bodies of grasshoppers, beetles, etc.; that when full grown they leave these insects, and deposit their eggs in long chains in water or on moist earth, where they hatch out. The worms look like long horse hairs, and have popularly been believed to be hairs transformed into worms.

Now, if any reader disputes the latter statements, let him not write to us, but take horse or human hairs, put them into water, and try the experiment for himself. If they turn into snakes, then science is wrong; and The Blade will be glad to hear about it.

Federal Revenues.

Kansan, Barclay, Kan., asks: "For the benefit and enlightenment of our Populist neighbors, please answer this question: What per cent., if any, of our tax raised by assessment on personal property, real estate, or poll tax, goes to the support of the general government?"

Not one cent of it. The Federal government is supported by revenue raised by duties, by the internal revenue tax on whisky, tobacco and oleomargarine, and the comparatively small sums realized from the sale of public lands, etc. The total revenue of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was as follows—the table being taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Customs duties (tariff)	$177,452,964 15
Internal revenue	153,971,072 57
Public lands	3,261,875 58
Other sources	20,251,871 94
Total	$354,937,784 24

The sums raised by taxation of land, personal property, poll tax, etc., is for the support of the state government. The federal government gets not one cent of it.

"Calamity Howlers."

M. B., Hewins, Kan., sends us several clippings from "calamity papers" in his state, containing atrocious lies concerning the tin plate industry in the United States, and the Russian treaty. The statements are absolute lies as regards the manufacture of tin plate. Every three months the Treasury department makes a report on this industry, giving the number of establishments and the number of tons produced during the quarter. There were, according to the last report, if we are not mistaken, 28 tin plate mills in operation. These reports are regularly published in The Blade's news columns. They are official, and therefore can not be charged with falsehood. As to the Russian treaty, its language has not been published yet; but no one except a natural-born fool would credit the story that the United States gives extradition privileges for which Russia pledges herself "to furnish armed troops to the United States government." We pity people who can swallow such infernal lies as those papers are dishing up.

Pension Questions.

E. H. M., Exeter, Ill., asks: "1.—Please tell me if children belonging to a dead soldier would draw the mother's pension, in case of her death? Or, in other words, would her pension, say $12 per month, be divided between her three children yet young enough to draw their $2 per month? 2.—Also, will the children, as they become too old to draw their pension, turn it over, or will it be turned over to the younger until all are too old?"

1.—Twelve dollars per month of the mother's pension is pro-rated among the minors during the time, until each respectively is 16 years of age. 2.—As each child reaches 16, its pension stops. It can not be added to those received by the other children.

M. B., Central Point, Ore.: We published a long article last summer on the mode of procedure in the Pension office. It is too long to reprint.

Untaxed Pension Money.

J. B., Richland Center, Wis., asks: "Is a soldier's pension money exempt from taxation when it is loaned out or deposited, and not mixed with other funds?"

We answer this question now for the last time. Our readers will please clip it out and preserve it. There is no federal law exempting a soldier's pension money from taxation. Wherever it exists, it is a matter of state law; and no sensible man can expect us to keep the run of the laws of 48 states on any single topic. Consult a lawyer in your own state, or go to the nearest justice of the peace. He should be able to show you the statute, and ought not to charge you for doing so.

Sunday Rest.

C. S. W., Bremen, Ky., asks: "Is any class of people allowed by our government to rest on another day than Sunday? Do the Jews have to close on Sunday if they close on Saturday?"

The federal government has no law upon the subject, and no authority to enact one, except those prescribing the hours of work for federal employes. All laws for Sunday observance are enacted under the authority of the individual states. The states, as a rule, have laws governing this matter. In some, those who observe any other day of the week than Sunday as a day of religious worship are permitted to follow their usual avocations on Sunday; in others they are not.

Timber Culture Act.

A. B. G., Alliance, Neb., asks what has been done in Congress during the past winter in regard to the tree culture law. The act to encourage forest-planting on the prairies by making tree planting, under certain regulations, the consideration for the acquisition of public lands—the so called "timber culture act"—was repealed by the last Congress. The President, however, is authorized to make certain public forest reservations in several of the states. A bill to provide a systematic forest administration for several of the Western states is now on the calendar of the Senate.

How Conventions Are Called.

J. R. L., Whitehouse, O., asks how political conventions are called and how delegates are chosen, by the political parties. Conventions of any party, either national, state, district or county, are called by either the national, state, district or county committee, usually through its chairman or secretary. Delegates are chosen in several ways. They may be chosen by the primary system, by mass convention, by caucus, or they may be appointed, under certain conditions, by the chairman of the committee.

Old Coins.

C. L. B. C.: There is no premium, to our knowledge, on quarters of 1892.

A. H. R., Mill Creek, Ill.: Have you not noticed that we repeat, in nearly every issue, that American collectors interest themselves only in United States coins, and that we know nothing of the prices of old foreign coins?

H. A. H., Eagle Grove, Iowa: There is no premium on the dime of 1838. There is no coin stamped red white and blue. If you have one so decorated, some person did it after it was coined. This would not add to its value.

Engravers' Marks.

R. E. H., New Windsor, Col., asks: "I notice on some engraving and lithographs, after the name of the person who made the picture, there are the letters "Del," will you please tell what it means and why used? You see them sometimes at the bottom or corner of newspaper cartoons."

Probably many others have noticed these and other marks. For instance, on the margin at the lower left hand corner will be "Jones, del." and at the opposite corner, "Smith, sc.;" and, in rare cases, "Robinson fecit." "Del." is the abbreviation of the Latin word "delineavit," and "Jones, delineavit." means "Jones drew this;" that is, Jones is the artist who drew it. The second is the abbreviation of the Latin word sculpsit and "Smith sc.," means "Smith engraved this"—that is, he was the engraver only. "Robinson fecit" means "Robinson made this."

West Virginia's Panhandle.

J. R., Bingham, O., asks: "Why does West Virginia have the Panhandle?"

The strip of land belonging to West Virginia, extending along the Ohio river northward from a point near New Martinsville, called the Panhandle, was for some reason retained in that form by Virginia when that state ceded to the United States all her territory northwest of the Ohio, and agreed upon a boundary with Pennsylvania. We cannot tell you just why it was retained in that form. If any one can give fuller details, we shall be glad to publish.

Cleveland and the Soldiers.

J. J., Marion, N. C., asks us "why President Cleveland hates soldiers and pensions?"

President Cleveland, during his former administration, as is already well known, vetoed more pension bills than did all his predecessors combined. He claimed that the vetoes were solely on the grounds of public economy, and with a view to preventing unworthy persons from drawing pensions. We cannot tell you whether he hates soldiers, nor if he does, give his reasons therefor. We have only the evidence of his official acts.

A Matter of State Law.

H. D. P. Dormer, N. J., says: "I have bought a place for $875, and will pay for it with my pension money. Now I wish to know if I shall be compelled to pay taxes on the $875 till the land is paid for?"

No pension money is exempted from taxation by federal law. It is simply a matter of state law. We know of several states where pension money is not taxed. But this exemption extends only to the money itself, not to anything purchased with it. You will undoubtedly, we think, be compelled to pay the taxes on the land.

The Morgan Mystery.

M. A. McC., High Forest, Minn., asks us: "Who was Morgan, said to have been killed by Masons?"

The Morgan you mention, whom it is alleged was killed by members of the Masonic order, was William Morgan, a citizen of Batavia, N. Y. He was born in Virginia, in 1775, and served with Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. His friends asserted that he was drowned in Lake Ontario by the Masons, but the matter has always remained a mystery.

Expansion of Iron by Heat.

G. H. A., Buffalo, Mo., says: "Take a solid iron plate, two inches thick and 14 inches in diameter, with an inch hole in the center, and heat the plate red-hot. Will the hole get larger, or will it get smaller?"

Iron expands when heated, and, consequently, the hole would become slightly larger. In place of sending us such questions, why not get a piece of iron and make the experiment yourself?

Mason and Slidell.

J. O. S., Winfield, Kan., asks us what became of Mason and Slidell after they were released by this government? Mason and Slidell were appointed by the Confederacy as minister to England and France, respectively. They reached Havana, and sailed on the British mail steamer Trent, which was stopped on the high seas by the United States steamer San Jacinto. Mason and Slidell were imprisoned in Fort Warren. After we came nearly having a war with England on their account, they were released, and sailed for England early in January, 1862.

Gen. Hartranft.

W. G. E., Vienna, Mo., asks: "Will you please give me a brief history of Gen. John Hartranft, of the First Brigade, First Division Ninth A. C., from the spring of '64, till the close of the war?"

General Hartranft was commissioned brigadier-general May 12, 1864, and took part in all the movements about Petersburg. He was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania in 1865, re-elected in 1868, and was governor of the Keystone state from 1872 to 1878. He was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia in 1879, and collector of the port at that place in 1880.

Denmark Saddle Horses.

H. G., Hermann, Mo., says: "Will you give a brief history of the Kentucky-Denmark saddle horse?"

The Kentucky-Denmark saddle horse comes from the Denmark family, and, like the others sired by Old Denmark, is noted as a saddle horse. Very little of this horse is known regarding his dam from the fact there was not, until a year ago, anything in books issued about these horses. There was published in Kentucky some time since a book on stallions, and the history of Kentucky Denmark will probably be found in it. The book can be obtained from the Chicago Horseman.

The Dry Tortugas.

W. G. E., Vienna, Mo., asks for information concerning the Dry Tortugas. The Dry Tortugas is a group of ten islets or keys, which lie just within the Gulf of Mexico, and are a part of Monroe county, Florida. They are low and barren, except where partly covered with mangrove bushes. They are of coral formation. Fort Jefferson is located on one of them. During the civil war this fort was used as a penal station for Confederate prisoners.

Employees at the World's Fair.

A. R., Rensselaer, Ind., asks how she can obtain some sort of work such as taking care of children, waiting in an eating booth, or something of that sort, at the World's Fair at Chicago. The only way for you to do is to go to Chicago and apply in person. There will be so many applications that you would scarcely secure a place by writing. Many of the places, too, will be given to residents of Chicago. The wages will undoubtedly be very low.

Ex-Confederates Drawing Pensions.

B. L. D., Sparrowbush, N. Y., asks whether ex-rebel soldiers are now drawing pensions.

Some of the ex-Confederate soldiers are also ex-soldiers of the Mexican war. All such are drawing pensions by reason of their having fought in the war with Mexico, under an act passed by Congress during President Cleveland's former administration.

Cherokee Strip Opening.

W. E. L., Smithville, Mo., asks for information concerning the Cherokee strip and its proposed opening. We have repeatedly stated that we can give no information relative to the opening of the Cherokee strip, how the land will be disposed of, etc. The date for the opening has not yet been fixed and we can give you nothing that will benefit you. The matter has not yet been settled.

Minors and Homesteads.

E. W. H., Fredonia, Kan.; W. M. S., Lacy, Okla.; F. O. Harris, Guthrie, Okla.; E. C. H., Great Bend, Kan.; W. L. S., Osage, Minn.; J. R. S., Norden, Neb.; F. W. B., Moran, Kan.; I. D. D., Cornelia, Mo.; L. F., Alpena, S. D.:

No, a young man of 18 can not take up a homestead except in one case: Should he marry, and thus become legally the "head of a family," he may do so.

Postage Stamps Mucilage.

J. L. G., Pomona, Cala., asks how postage stamp mucilage is made. The substance used for gumming stamps is made as follows: Gum dextrine, 2 parts; acetic acid, 1 part; water, 5 parts. Dissolve in a water bath and add alcohol, 1 part.

The Change of Life.

Women nearing this critical period require strength, health, and cheerful spirits.

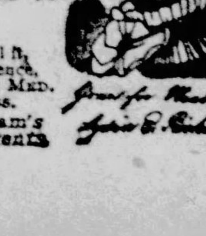
The sole aim of this time should be to keep well.

The invaluable aid always is *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.*

The girl about to enter womanhood can find the same assistance from the same source.

Mrs. W. W. Culner, Palatka, Fla., writes:—

"I was in ill health from change of life. I took your compound and am now well. I recommend it as the best remedy for all weakness through the many changes which all women have to pass from early life to the grave."



All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills 25 cents.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT, Consumption comes. A slight cold, with your system in the scrofulous condition that's caused by impure blood, is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger.

Consumption is Lung-Scrofula. You can prevent it, and you can cure it, if you haven't waited too long, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. For every disease that has to be reached through the blood, like Consumption, for Scrofula in all its forms, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *know* that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To prove it to *you*, they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you $500 in cash.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. B., Caldwell, Neb.: Greenbacks are not taxable, and they are a part of the public debt.

E. W. H., Longville, Miss.: Robert G. Ingersoll was never either state nor United States senator.

F. R., Crescent Grove: Your question is a matter of state law. Any attorney in your locality can answer it.

E. S., Newbury, Ore.: Write to some dealer in curios for information regarding the ornament you have in your possession.

W. W. Thompson, Humboldt, Tenn.: You can not have silver mugs, cups, etc., converted into money at the United States mints.

R. C. C., Wellsprings, Tenn.: You would better consult some produce dealer in your locality. There are several methods for packing eggs.

S. E. A., Cadiz, O.: Any druggist in your town can give you the address of an analytical chemist. Consult one. We can not give addresses.

F. E. V., Indianda, Pa.: We have heard nothing of Catholics drilling and preparing for an outbreak. The matter is too absurd for a moment's thought.

H. E. R., Mitchell, Neb.: Yes, there is enough gold and silver in the Treasury of the United States to redeem all outstanding gold and silver certificates.

C. T. S., Adams Station, Miss.: We can not undertake to print the inaugural addresses of Abraham Lincoln, which you can obtain in any of his biographies.

E. F. B., Deep Creek, Wash.: There is no recipe to make milk yield more butter than its qualities in that direction will permit. All such alleged recipes are frauds.

E. J. M., Fielder, S. D.: In the Weekly Blade of January 12, we printed the answer to your question regarding Rhode Island's capitals. We can not reprint it at this time.

A. S., Owensboro, Ind.: We are sorry to say we can not tell you how you can stop the flow of alum water into your well. We do not think it would be a feasible undertaking.

G. N. R., Shell's Ford, Tenn.: We think you may obtain any information you desire regarding silk culture, by writing the "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

M. H. M., Elkland, Pa.: In the Weekly Blade of April 6, in the sixth column of the fourth page, under the head, "What the Silver Question Is," you will find an answer to your query.

C. C. L., Litchfield, Mich.: We can not give you the address of the firm, which manufactures the glass troller which will hold a minnow. The article we printed was clipped from the Scientific American.

S. S. K., Paradise, Wash.: You should consult a lawyer. The matter you speak of is wholly a matter of state law. To ascertain it we would be compelled to write a lawyer in your state, and pay him for his work.

H. L. E., Cave Spring, Ala.: There are said to be drugs among the newer ones brought to medical notice, that will, administered internally, restore the hair to its natural color. Consult some physician or hair specialist.

H. W., Chicago, Ill.: Gen. Manning F. Force has been commandant of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Sandusky, since its opening for the reception of infirm veterans.

C. C., Powhatan Point, O.: In the Weekly Blade of March 30, you will find a full description of Easter. It comes from the root of the word East, and means resurrection or raising.

C. A. D., Fresno Flats, Cala.: We do not know how many copies of Wilkie Collins's "Moonstone" were sold, nor what remuneration the author received from its sale. The American publisher paid nothing for the privilege of reprinting the book.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

JAMES D. PORTER, LL. D.,

The New United States Minister to Chile, to Succeed Egan.

James D. Porter, who has been named by President Cleveland to succeed Patrick Egan as minister to Chile, has for more than twenty years been a conspicuous figure in the public life of Tennessee. He is a Tennesseean by birth, having been born at Paris,

JAMES D. PORTER, LL. D.

Tenn., December 7, 1828, was graduated at the University of Nashville, in 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1859 was elected to the state legislature. He served through the civil war on the staff of Gen. Cheatham, of the Confederate army; in 1870 was elected Circuit judge for the Twelfth Judicial district of Tennessee, and from 1874 to 1879 was governor of his native state. He is president of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville, was assistant secretary of State from 1885 to 1887, and has held many other positions of trust and honor.

A DEMOCRATIC WANT.

I want to be a minister
And go abroad awhile,
Not to convert the heathen,
But just to put on style,
To cut a swath with crowned heads
And thus my name exalt,
To draw a little salary
For water and for salt.

I've got a roll of money,
I'd like to blow it in—
You know H. Burd Grubb did it
And made the old world spin,
And, when he rode the highways
With buttons down before,
Kings stood and looked and wondered
And toasted him galore.

I want to be a minister,
Not that kind churches send
To feed the gentle savage
Who has no clothes to mend,
But that sort Uncle Sammy
Sends to the royal courts
To glitter in earth's swelldom
And sign a few reports.
—Columbus Dispatch.

Evolution.

Watts—I wonder what becomes of these messenger boys after they grow up?

Potts—Some of them develop into ossified men, I imagine.—Indianapolis Journal.

Between the Acts.

She—Oh, Charlie, what an artist!

He—Yes; she puts on considerable color, but doesn't draw as well as the little skirt dancer.

Consolation for a Disappointed Judge.

Even if Judge Dismuke should fail politically, he is beautifully ripe for the lecture field.—Washington Evening Star.

Beginning Well.

If the mugwumps happen to remember that Mr. Maxwell is merely a beginner, there will be no remedy for their despair.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lumpy Jaw.

M. H., Missouri: Lumpy jaw, or actinomycosis, in cattle is treated by the use of iodide of potassium, which costs from 25 to 30 cents per oz. If the disease has not run too long, 1 oz. will cure. Give 1 1-2 drs. daily dissolved in a pint of water until improvement is noticed, which is nearly always within six to eight days. Then decrease the dose. Do not mix more than you use each day. If the animal gets to running so much at the nose to interfere with its breathing, stop a day or two and then begin again. A cure should be effected within 15 days in most cases. Of course in cases that have run for a length of time more time is necessary to cure. In severe, long-standing cases sometimes the animal will not recover at all. Severe cases require treatment for from three to six weeks. The effect of the medicine is not always alike in different animals. The animal under treatment may run at the eyes and nose, and the outer coat of skin peels off as if the hair was full of bran, but this should create no apprehension for the animal will fatten under the treatment. A drenching horn should be used in administering the medicine, or place a leather halter on the animal and draw its head up by placing the strap or rope over a beam or something above the head and pour the medicine down from a wide-mouthed bottle that will admit of a rapid flow of the liquid.

Inflammation of Udder.

R. D. G., Florida: The best known treatment for inflammation of the udder is: Give the cow a full pound of Epsom salts in warm water, in which there is stirred 1 oz. of ginger and a teacupful of molasses. Milk three times a day. Do not pull the teat, but squeeze it in your hand. Bathe the udder every day for a week with warm water, and after wiping dry, rub in, all over the affected part, with gentle hand friction, powdered camphor, 1-2 oz.; extract of belladonna, 2 ozs.; lard, 2 ozs. Rub in twice a day. Give every day for a week 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water. Afterward, for a week, give 1 oz. hyposulphate of soda in the feed.

Lumpy Jaw.

W. F. A., Illinois: See answer to M. H., Missouri, in this column.

Diarrhea in Horses.

N. M., Indiana: Give each horse 16 ozs. raw linseed oil, 1 oz. oil of turpentine and 1 oz. tincture of opium. Shake well together and give as a draught. Afterward give baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian equal parts. Mix these thoroughly and give in tablespoonful doses twice a day, dissolved in a half pint of water in which there has been stirred a tablespoonful of wheat flour. See that all water is perfectly pure, and allow no grass until a cure is effected. Feed and water as long as possible before putting the animal to work. Some horses are naturally "washy," and have to be fed sparingly at all times with the very purest of food. Stop the medicine as soon as the disease is checked. Boiled linseed oil would injure a horse if given too freely.

Mare With Foal.

S. L. M., Kansas: As your mare is in good health and flesh, and does not suffer acute pain, you are advised to give her no medicine of any kind. The trembling does not indicate serious symptoms. As she has gone beyond the usual time of presentation, it might be well for you to call a qualified veterinarian to see if everything is all right. However, there does not seem to be any great danger. At this time medicine should not be given, if, so you say, her appetite is good.

Sandy Grave Land.

L. B., Michigan: Land of the kind you name is improved by making it compact with a heavy roller run over it frequently. Lime is a profitable dressing for such soils. Plaster (gypsum) has an effect similar to lime, if put on freely. Either leached or unleached ashes are also good. Sandy soils can never be profitably cultivated till they have acquired a sufficient compactness and fertility to sustain a good growth of grass or clover. When once brought to this condition they are very valuable.

Hot Water Incubator.

J. H. V. K., Michigan. The editor regrets that the article on hot-water incubator that appeared in The Blade can not be republished, as it occupied much space, and most readers who wanted the incubator have kept the paper in which it appeared.

Received.

The Poultry Keeper, Parksburg, Pa. A good number.

INQUIRIES.

Dry Fence Posts.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Will some one please inform a subscriber how to make dry fence posts more durable in some particular way?—C. G. R., Kansas.

To Kill Insects.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Can any one tell what will destroy locust or how to kill sprouts and wild plum sprouts, and oblige a reader of The Blade?—J. W. E., Pennsylvania.

Hedge Fence.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Can any one give me any method of stopping the growth and destroying hedge fence?—C. E. C., Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hard Foods.

Regarding the merits of the several hard foods the (English) Fancier's Journal says:

"In this category come all the many kinds of grain, viz., oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, hemp seed, peas, beans, rice, etc.

"Taking them in the order named, oats when sound and heavy is about the best as a staple food, containing, as it does, a large proportion of gluten or flesh-forming material, and also a fair proportion of bone-making substance.

"Wheat comes next in these respects, and is therefore a good food.

"Barley is nearly also equal to either of the foregoing grains in gluten, but exceeds them in bone-making material; and for this reason we give it the preference as a general food.

Buckwheat has a smaller proportion of bone-forming substance; still, it is a very useful food, and is much relished by the birds as a change of diet.

Indian corn or maize has the least bone-making substance of all, but abounds in fat-forming properties, and it is for this reason that it should be sparingly used.

Peas and beans give the largest amount of gluten of any of the cereals we have yet mentioned, whilst they yield the least fat-forming material. These are recommended for a feed as a very occasional change.

"Hempseed has a very large proportion of fat-forming properties, and should only be given when the fowls are off their feed, or in very cold weather.

"Rice, though generally classified as a hard food, should really come under that of soft foods, for it cannot be given in its raw state, but requires boiling ere it can be eaten by the birds. It has a fair share of gluten, but very little bone-making substance; still it is serviceable as a change, and where there is a tendency to diarrhoea, it is invaluable. It should be well boiled, and all the water thoroughly strained off. A little meal mixed with it will absorb any moisture that may remain."

Potatoes.

The following extracts are from a paper by Mr. James Walsh, of Omaha, Neb., read at a meeting of the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, at Valley, Neb.:

"Having made potato growing a study for the past twenty years, I find that the following method of culture has proved the most successful:

"Deep fall plowing, and if covered with manure of any kind, so much the better. Plow again in the spring, planting in every third furrow, taking care that every seed is placed in the proper place; in early varieties from twelve to fourteen inches apart and four inches deep, each piece to be securely stuck in the side of the furrow so as not to be displaced by the team walking. All such displaced seeds are worse than lost, as they get too deep, and are certain to be taken out by the cultivator.

This I consider one of the most important features of potato cultivation to place your seeds at a proper depth and to remain where placed.

"After planting leave the ground undisturbed until the rows of your vines can be plainly seen, then harrow thoroughly. Three days after so doing cultivate, running the shovels very close to the vines. Throw the dirt well up to same, and continue to do so until the vines cover the ground. * * *

"A large seed with one eye will do better than a small one with several. In cutting seed make your pieces as nearly round as possible, as a small round piece has more substance than a large flat one. After cutting spread on the floor long enough to dry the cut part, then sack and allow to remain in the same at least two days before planting. Be careful that your seed does not get heated after cutting, as heating is as bad as freezing. Never select your seed from where there has been frozen potatoes, as they have become chilled, and will not do well. It is equally as bad to select from those that have long sprouts. Do not expose your seed to hot sun in the field while planting, as they become dried and shriveled. * * *

"In dry seasons flat cultivation will do better than hilling, but as a rule I prefer the latter."

Mulching Potatoes.

A Kansas farmer gives Orange Judd Farmer readers a glowing account of his success in mulching potatoes. The mulch is used plentifully, eight to ten inches being preferable. This retains moisture and at the critical time when the crop needs to make a rapid growth, there is water enough to sustain it and as the soil is moist and mellow the potatoes are large. The material for this mulch need cost the farmer nothing but hauling and putting it on. This he can do as quickly as he can properly cultivate his crops in any other satisfactory way. The same material may be used a second time. The crop once covered needs no further attention until time for digging. It grows and develops while the farmer is looking after his corn. When the time comes for digging, the farmer takes a fork, removes the hay and finds laying on top of the ground a nice hill of potatoes for each vine. It is not necessary to dig, for in almost every case the tubers are at the surface. The yield is enormous and the quality excellent. If properly mulched, failure is seldom known. Potatoes usually sell here for 50 cents to $1.50 per bushel. During 1892 they readily sold at 80 cents. One of our farmers last year mulched his potatoes. One-eighth of an acre which was thus mulched, produced 25 bushels of the finest tubers in the market, both in quality and appearance. Besides this there were several bushels of smaller ones left out, which were not thought salable.

Poultry Feeding in France.

In France and some other parts of the old country, the poultry raisers who raise poultry on a large scale have a feeding apartment for all surplus stock that is intended for the market, and each one of the fowls is put in a little coop fixture just large enough for the body, with the head outside. They are then placed in a revolving fixture in large numbers, but each one in a separate apartment by himself. There are rows of fowls thus fixed one above the other, and the man with the food goes up an elevator feeding one row after another until he gets to the top. He has an instrument with a tube attached, the end of which is placed in the fowl's mouth, and by one turn of a little crank on the machine the fowl's crop is filled.

In this way they have no exercise whatever, and will fatten very rapidly, and the breeder who adopts this method always gets the highest market price paid for his fowls when ready to be sold.—American Poultry Journal.

California Fruit Statistics.

Official statistics of fruit shipments from California for last year have been prepared by the state board of trade. They show a gratifying increase in all branches of the industry, and their best feature is the opening of new markets for both green and canned fruits in Europe. The total shipments were 25,326 car loads. Of green deciduous fruits there were 5,584 car loads. The gain over the previous year was 2,208 car loads. How California canned fruit is being pushed in Europe may be seen in the figures from Germany. In 1891 only six cases were shipped, while last year 2,002 cases were sent. New York took 1,400 car loads more than in the previous year.

The Experience of a Man That Bought a Ram.

He was a plump beauty in size, style and finish. He had taken his full share of blue ribbons. He was as near perfection as a ram could be. It had been our rule to buy a sheep that could beat ours in the show-ring, and as this one had got away with the premium and was for sale when the show season was over, we bought him. He was only fit for the show-ring. He had been stuffed to give him size, form and style. We gave him such keep as we did our flock, but it was not enough to keep the ram up to the point he was when we bought him. It took a whole year for him to outgrow his flesh, and then he was quite a common-looking sheep. He had been fixed for show and for "a sucker," and we took him in. We had a real good lesson that would last.

Hubbard Squashes.

Only a small percentage of the Hubbard squash annually sent to market is grown to reasonable perfection. It is half-ripe, over-ripe, watery, or has some other objectionable feature. A Pennsylvania grower thus explains his method of growing the vegetable:

Choose a piece of land that is dry and warm, the richer the better. If it is sod, plow at least four weeks before planting. Harrow occasionally in the direction of the furrows. If it be corn or potato ground, or something of that sort, plow as soon as possible in the spring. Let it rest a couple of weeks, then harrow occasionally until planting time, which should be one week later than the usual time for planting corn. Before planting, harrow or hoe the ground thoroughly, and, if not sod, plow or spade the second time and cover the piece all over with well-decayed manure at the rate of 25 two-horse wagon loads per acre. Work this well into the soil, and then sow 300 pounds of phosphate of the best kind per acre. Mark off the plot with a chain, going both ways at a distance of nine feet. Where the lines intersect spread a good handful of phosphate over an area as large as a bushel basket, and hoe this in, about two inches deep, mixing well with the soil.

Keep the ground thoroughly cultivated and the hills clean from weeds before the vines begin to run, and at that time remove all the plants except the two best. Those not acquainted with the Hubbard squash may be inclined to think that two plants will not cover the ground, but let them reserve their judgment. After the plants have begun to run never disturb them in the least; keep boys, dogs everything out of the patch. If you can kill some weeds here and there with the hoe, without disturbing the vines, do so, but otherwise leave them strictly alone. I do not gather squashes till there is danger of frost, but a half-grown Hubbard is better than any summer squash, therefore I begin to use them as soon as they are large enough. When a Hubbard turns yellow underneath, it is ripe, and is not improved by remaining longer on the vine. When gathering, I leave the stems on, and handle as carefully as if they were eggs.

The Milking Stool.

Grass begins to grow in April, but don't start the cows pastureward till the grass will give a good bite.

The first grass in spring is not very nutritious; cows will require hay and meal for some time after they go to pasture.

They will also eat more salt when they begin to be pastured.

The milk will increase in quantity more rapidly than the butter.

The color of the butter will soon be such that no artificial coloring will be used; gradually decrease the quantity of coloring as the grass increases the natural color, keeping it at the same shade all the time.

It is good policy to only let the cows into the pasture in the afternoon for the first week; then they won't tramp over the soft ground so much.

If there is garlic in the pasture, and some of your butter customers strongly object to the flavor, by churning some of the cream from the morning's milk separately the butter will have little, if any, garlic flavor.

Keep the cows in the stable at night so long as the nights are chilly.

The calves, when they are pastured, should also be housed while the nights are cool.

A shed in the calf pasture is very convenient for them to go under during cool nights and when it rains; the shed should be bedded with straw or leaves.

Milk with dry hands if possible; much dirt gets into the milk if the milker wets his hands or fingers with milk.

After one gets used to it he will prefer to milk with dry hands; and the sooner he gets used to it the better.

When the cows come up from the field during a rain, wipe off their sides and flanks so that the dirty water will not drop into the milk.

Always keep in mind the fact that you can't strain a smell out of milk, neither can you strain out a flavor.

When manure, or dirt of any kind, gets into the milk, the strainer only takes out the solid parts; the essence of the dirt remains in the milk.

In the case of manure in the milk, you strain out the solid part and leave in the soluble; that makes the "cowy" odor.

Some persons will insist upon working the butter with their bare hands; this ought never to be done; it is bad for the butter, injuring its texture, to say nothing of the idea of eating butter that has been kneaded by bare hands, even though the hands were supposed to have been clean. We don't need kneaded butter.

There is occasion for very little working of butter; if it has been washed while it grains, then gathered in a churn with no dasher in it the subsequent handling with paddles and the printing and packing will expel all the surplus water.

In packing butter be sure and get it solid; and if different churnings are packed in the same tub be careful to have them colored alike; it would injure the sale of the very best butter if it were of different shades of color.

If you print the butter, have your initials, or the name of your farm cut in the print; it will serve as a kind of trade mark.

A trade mark is only of use to the owner when the article made is good of its kind. But it is of use to the buyer if the article is bad, because then he can avoid buying it the second time. Hence, trade marks are generally found on goods that the makers wish to brand so that those who buy can order the same kind again.—National Stockman.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service—but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken.

Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONER

Judge William Lochren, Who Took Gen. Raum's Place.

Judge William Lochren, new Commissioner of Pensions, was born in Vermont, in 1837, but removed to Minnesota in 1857, and opened a law office there. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in a Minnesota regiment and speedily achieved a reputation for gallantry. At Gettysburg all the officers of his regiment above his own grade were killed or wounded, and though

PENSION COMMISSIONER LOCHREN.

he went into the famous charge against Pickett's forces a lieutenant, he returned in command of his regiment. He resumed his law practice in Minneapolis after the war, and in 1882 was appointed to the Circuit court bench by a Republican governor, and was twice re-elected without opposition. His candidacy for the Commissionership of Pensions was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Republican legislature of his state, and his appointment has been received with marked approval by Republicans as well as Democrats.

THE EVOLUTION

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

A grain inspection bill passed the Missouri legislature.

New England has gained 500 union carpenters in a month.

A tenement reform ordinance is before Buffalo city councils.

Seattle bricklayers will not handle subcontract work.

Lancaster printers want an advance from $1.50 to $2 a day.

A Toronto clergyman is advocating "Christian Socialism."

Cincinnati dealers kick against a tobacco inspection bill.

The Pennsylvania legislature killed an anti-free pass bill.

Newark and Philadelphia street car men want shorter hours.

St. Louis marble polishers won nine hours and ten hours' pay.

Marysville (Mont.) business have formed an athletic club.

Idaho butchers favor the proposed law to license the craft.

Kokomo unions have arranged for a course of economic lectures.

Boston glove cutters and boot and shoe makers use a union label.

East Cambridge coopers want shorter hours and increased pay.

Denver striking shoemakers will establish a co-operative factory.

At Cripple Creek, Col., the miners held a parade on St. Patrick's day.

Massachusetts plumbers met to discuss the bill to license plumbers.

Toronto wants agricultural instruction given in the public schools.

Des Moines printers are fined $2 for patronizing non-union stores.

A maximum rate bill for freight is before the Nebraska legislature.

The peddlers' license at Toronto has been reduced from $30 to $10.

A Saturday half holiday bill is before the Tennessee legislature.

Chicago painters and decorators have been granted 35 cents an hour.

Indianapolis street car men get sick and death benefits from their union.

Some Chattanooga molders have been locked out for asking an advance.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Talmage's Sermon.

SHABBY APOLOGIES ARE GIVEN.

Habit of Procrastination in Accepting the Religion of Christ—Human Strength Cannot Contend Against Evil.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, in his sermon in the Brooklyn Tabernacle this week, spread before the great audience in eloquent words the beauty and attractiveness of the gospel feast; the text chosen being from Luke xiv. 18: "And they all with one consent began to make excuse."

After the invitations to a levee are sent out, the regrets come in. One man apologizes for non-attendance on one ground, another on another ground. The most of the regrets are founded on prior engagements. So in my text a banquet was spread, the invitations were circulated, and now the regrets come in. The one gives an agricultural reason, the other a stock-dealer's reason, the other a domestic reason. All poor reasons. The agricultural reason being that the man had bought a farm and wanted to see it. Could he not see it the next day? The stock-dealer's reason being that he had bought five yoke of oxen, and he wanted to go and prove them. He had no business to buy them until he knew what they were. Besides that, he might have yoked two of them together and driven on the way to the banquet, for locomotion was not so rapid then as now.

The man who gave the domestic reason said he had got married. He ought to have taken his wife with him. The fact was, they did not want to go. "And they all with one consent began to make excuse." So now God spreads a great banquet; it is the gospel feast, and the table reaches across the hemispheres; and the invitations go out and multitudes come and sit down and drink out of the chalices of God's love, while other multitudes decline coming—the one giving this apology and the other giving that apology; "and they all with one consent begin to make excuse." I propose this morning, so far as God may help me, to examine the apologies which men make for not entering the Christian life.

Apology the first: I am not sure there is anything valuable in the Christian religion. It is pleaded that there are so many impositions in this day, so many things that seem to be real are sham. A gilded outside may have a hollow inside; there is so much quackery in physics, in ethics, in politics, that men come to the habit of incredulity, and after a while they allow that incredulity to collide with our holy religion.

But, my friends, I think religion has made a pretty good record in the world. How many wounds it has salved, how many pillars of fire it has lifted in the midnight wilderness, how many simoon-struck Saharas it hath turned into the gardens of the Lord; how it hath chilled the chopped sea; what rosy light it hath sent streaming through the rift of the storm-cloud-wrack; what pools of cool water it hath gathered for thirsty Hagar and Ishmael; what manna whiter than coriander seed it hath dropped all around the camp of hardly-bestead pilgrims; what promises it hath sent out like holy watchers to keep the lamps burning around death-beds; through the darkness that lowers into the sepulcher, what flashes of resurrection morn!

Nothing in religion! Why, then, all those Christians were deceived, when, in their dying moment they thought they saw the castles of the blessed; and your child, that with unutterable agony you put away into the grave, you will never see him again, nor hear his sweet voice, nor feel the throb of his young heart? There is nothing in religion! Sickness will come upon you. Roll and turn on your pillow. No relief. The medicine may be bitter, the night may be dark, the pain may be sharp. No relief. Christ never comes to the sick room. Let the pain stab. Let the fever burn. Curse and die. There is nothing in religion. After awhile, death will come. You will hear the pawing of the pale horse on the threshold. The spirit will be breaking away from the body, and it will take flight—whither? whither? There is no God, no ministering angels to conduct, no Christ, no heaven, no home. Nothing in religion! Oh! you are not willing to adopt such a dismal theory. And yet the world is full of skeptics. And let me say there is no class of people for whom I have a warmer sympathy than for skeptics. We do not know how to treat them. We deride them, we caricature them. We, instead of taking them by the soft hand of Christian love, clutch them with the iron pincers of ecclesiasticism. Oh! if you knew how those men had fallen away from Christianity and become skeptics, you would not be so rough on them. Some were brought up in homes where religion was overdone. The most wretched day in the week was Sunday. Religion was driven into them with a trip-hammer. They had a surfeit of prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were told by their parents that they were the worst children that ever lived, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read "Pilgrim's Progress." They never heard their parents talk of religion but with the corners of their mouths drawn down and the eyes rolled up.

There are others who got into skepticism by a natural persistence in asking questions, why? or how? How can God be one being in three persons? They cannot understand it. Neither can I. How can God be a complete sovereign, and yet man a free agent? They cannot understand it. Neither can I. They cannot understand why a holy God lets sin come into the world. Neither can I. They say, "Here is a great mystery; here is a disciple of fashion, frivolous and godless all her days—she lives on to be an octogenarian. Here is a Christian mother training her children for God and for heaven, self-sacrificing, Christian-like, indispensable, seemingly, to that household—she takes the cancer and dies." The skeptic says, "I can't explain that." Neither can I.

If, therefore, I stand this morning before men and women who have drifted away into skepticism, I throw out no scoff; I rather implead you by the memory of those good old times when you knelt at your mother's knee and said your evening prayer, and those other days of sickness when she watched all night and gave you the medicines at just the right time, and turned the pillow when it was hot, and with hand long ago turned to dust, soothed your pains, and with that voice you will never hear again unless you join her in the better country, told you never mind—you would be better by and by; and by that dying couch where she talked so slowly catching her breath between the words—by all these memories I ask you to come and take the same religion. It was good enough for her—it is good enough for you.

Aye, I make a better plea: by the wounds and the death throe of the son of God, who approaches you this morning with torn brow and lacerated hands and whipped back, crying: "Come unto me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because of the incorrigibility of their temper. Now, we admit that it is harder for some persons to become Christians than for others; but the grace of God never came to a mountain it could not climb, or to an abyss that it could not fathom, or to a bondage that it could not break. The wildest horse that ever trod Arabian sands has been broken to bit and trace. The maddest torrent tumbling from mountain shelving has been harnessed to mill wheel and the factory band, setting a thousand shuttles all a-buzzing and a-clatter; and the wildest, the haughtiest, the most ungovernable man ever created, by the grace of God may be subdued and sent out on a ministry of kindness, as God sends an August thunder storm to water the wild flowers down in the grass.

Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend evil habits than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairie. A man cannot go forth with any human weapons and contend successfully against these Titans armed with uptorn mountain. "O!" says some one, "I have a rough, jagged, impetuous nature, and religion can't do anything for me." Do you know that Martin Luther and Robert Newton and Richard Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming natures, yet the grace of God turned them into the mightiest usefulness? O! how many who have been pugnacious, and hard to please, and irascible, and more bothered about the mote in their neighbor's eye than about the beam like ship timber in their own eye, have been entirely changed by the grace of God, and have found out that "godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life which is to come."

Peter, with nature tempestuous as the sea that he once tried to walk, at one look of Christ went out and wept bitterly. Rich harvests of grace may grow on the tip-top of the jagged steep, and flocks of Christian graces may find pasturage in fields of bramble and rock. Though your disposition may be all a-bristle with fretfulness, though you have a temper a-gleam with quick lightnings, though your avarice be like that of the horseleech, crying: "Give!" though damnable impurities have wrapped you in all-consuming fire—God can drive that evil out of your soul, and over the chaos and the darkness he can say, "Let there be light."

Converting grace has lifted the drunkard from the ditch, and snatched the knife from the hand of the assassin, and the false keys from the burglar, and in the pestiferous lanes of the city met the daughter of sin under the dim lamplight, and scattered her sorrow and her guilt with the words: "Thy sins are forgiven—go, and sin no more." For scarlet sin a scarlet atonement.

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because of the inconsistencies of those who profess religion. There are thousands of poor farmers. They do not know the nature of soil nor the proper rotation of crops. Their corn is shorter in the stalk and smaller in the ear. They have ten less bushels to the acre than their neighbors. But who declines being a farmer because there are so many poor farmers.

Other persons apologize for not becoming Christians because they lack time. As though religion muddled the brain of the accountant, or tripped the pen of the author, or thickened the tongue of the orator, or weakened the arm of the mechanic, or scattered the briefs of the lawyer, or interrupted the sales of the merchant. They bolt their store doors against it, and fight it back with trowel and with yard-sticks, and cry: "Away with your religion from our store, our office, our factory!"

They do not understand that religion in this workaday world will help you to do anything you ought to do. It can lay a keel, it can sail a ship, it can buy a cargo, it can work a pulley, it can pave a street, it can fit a wristband, it write a constitution, it can marshal a host. It is as appropriate to the astronomer as his telescope; to the chemist as his laboratory; to the mason as his plumb line; to the carpenter as his plane; to the child as his marbles; to the grandfather as his staff.

But while we as Christian people are bound to take a cheerful view of life, we must also confess that life is also a great uncertainty, and that man who says, "I can't become a Christian because there is time enough yet," is running a risk infinite. You do not perhaps realize the fact that this descending grade of sin gets steeper and steeper, and that you are gathering up a rush and velocity which, after awhile, may not answer to the brakes. O, my friends, be not among those who give their whole life to the world and then give their corpse to God.

It does seem fair that while our pulses are in full play of health that we serve ourselves and serve the world, and then make God at last the present of a coffin. It does not seem right that we run our ship from coast to coast carrying cargoes for ourselves, and then when the ship is crushed on the rocks, give to God the shivered timbers. It is a great thing for a man on his dying pillow to repent—better that than never at all; but how much better, how much more generous it would have been if he had repented 50 years before! My friends, you will never get over these procrastinations.

Here is a delusion. People think, I "can go on in sin and worldliness, but after awhile I will repent, and then it will be as though I had come at the very start." That is a delusion. No one gets fully over procrastination. If you will give your soul to God some other time than this, you will enter heaven with only half the capacity for enjoyment and knowledge you might have had. There will be heights of blessedness you might have attained, you will never reach thrones of glory on which you might have been seated, but which you will never climb. We will never get over procrastination, neither in time nor in eternity. We have started on a march from which there is no retreat. The shadows of eternity gather on our pathway. How insignificant is time compared with the vast eternity! I was thinking of this while coming down over the Allegheny mountains at noon, by that wonderful place which you have heard described as the Horseshoe Bend—a depression in the side of the mountain where the train almost turns back upon itself, and you see how appropriate is the description of the "Horseshoe"—and thinking on this very theme, and preparing this very sermon, it seemed to me as if the great courses of eternity speeding along had just struck the mountain with one hoof and gone on into illimitable space. So short is time, so insignificant is earth compared with the vast eternity!

This morning, voices roll down the sky, and all the worlds of light are ready to rejoice at your disenthrallment. Rush not into the presence of the King ragged with sin, when you may have this robe of righteousness. Dash not your foot to pieces against the throne of a crucified Christ. Throw not your crown of life off the battlements. All the scribes of God are this moment ready with volumes of living light to record the news of your soul emancipated.

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FULL OF PERIL.

Are those disorders which, beginning with an apparently trivial inactivity of the kidneys or bladder, terminates in Bright's disease, diabetes and cystitis. The first two not only interrupt the functions of the renal organs, but destroy their structure with as much certainty as tubercular consumption does that of the lungs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an excellent diuretic, promoting the activity of these organs without over exciting them, thus averting the deadly maladies in which their inaction is so prone to culminate. The removal from the blood of impurities which the kidneys should, but do not, when inactive, secrete, is another beneficent effect of this incomparable medicated stimulant and depurent. The Bitters is, in all cases, too, a fine restorative of vigor and aid to digestion, remedies malarial disease, and banishes liver complaint and constipation.

A Dilemma.

"Well, Ralph, do you have many playmates?"

"Naw; don't have any."

"What, no playmates at all?"

"No; mamma won't let me play with about half the boys, and the other boys' mammas won't let them play with me. Say, would you reform or just get tougher?"—Chicago Record.

Stop toothache instantly. Dent's Toothache Gum. All druggists, or send 15 cents. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Hopeless.

Oh, wise Experience, for many, many years
I've conned your tasks in hope of graduation;
Yet every term has verified my fears,
And left remote the longed-for consummation;
Till, reverend teacher, I can plainly see
You're range of studies is too vast for me.

Railways in Egypt.

Railway extensions are to be built in Upper and Lower Egypt to a cost of about £1,250,000. The existing line from Ghirgeh to Keneh will be extended and a narrow-gauge railway built to Luxor.

What He Wanted.

He—I have come to ask for your hand.

She (Boston)—Well, I fear I could not endure the surgical operation. I am afraid you will be forced to take me with it.

A Good Sugestion.

A composite flag of all nations for New York's City hall might save a deal of metropolitan diplomacy. — Philadelphia Record.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Commissioner Raum's Report.

Commissioner Raum, before retiring, prepared a statement covering the last eight months of his administration, from which it appears during that time 140,174 pensions were allowed, the first payment on which amounted to $24,700,064.31. Of the aggregate allowed 30,874 were under the general law, 1,493 under the act of July 27, 1892, 44 under the act of August 5, 1892 (for army nurses), and 107,763 under the act of June 27, 1890. Total number of pensioners on rolls June 30, 1888, 452,557; total number of pensioners or rolls February 28, 1889, 472,920; total number of pensioners on rolls June 30, 1889, 489,725; annual value of pensions June 30, 1889, $64,246,552.36; average annual value of each pension June 30, 1889, $131.18; total number of pensioners on rolls June 30, 1890, 537,944; annual value of pensions June 30, 1890, $72,055,143.49; average annual value of each pension June 30, 1890, $133.94; total number of pensioners on rolls June 30, 1891, 676,160. Annual value of pensions June 30, 1891, $89,247,200.20; average annual value of each pension June 30, 1891, $131.99; total number of pensioners on rolls June 30, 1892, 876,068; annual value of pension June 30, 1892, $116,879,867.24; average annual value of each pension June 30, 1892, $133.41; total number of pensioners on roll, February 28, 1893, 953,348; total number of original cases allowed during eight months of fiscal year 1893, 94,887; total number of increase, etc., cases allowed during eight months of fiscal year 1893, 44,683; total number of restoration cases allowed during eight months of fiscal year 1893, 604; total amount paid for pensions from July 1, 1892, to February 28, 1893, inclusive, $105,176,194.84.

The claims pending February 25, 1893, were as follows: Old wars, 4,253, Indian wars 5,943, army nurses 725, service since March 4, 1861, 193,676, act of June 27, 1890, 171,991, additional to prior applications on file under former acts 127,928, increase and assumed widow 240,927, making a grand total of 745,463 claims now on file in the pension department and undisposed of.

The number of certificates issued from March 1, 1889, to February 28, 1893, were 883,715; amount of first payments due on 883,715 certificates issued from March 1, 1889, to February 28, 1893, $166,388,441.94; total number of cases rejected that time 332,104; making the total number of cases disposed of from March 1, 1889, to February 28, 1893, 1,215,819.

They Were Rebel Oxen.

Editor Camp Fire:—On the march from Memphis down through the Sunny South into Mississippi, where the rain fell on us continually, our knapsacks became very heavy, and we decided to procure an ox team and have them hauled. Dave Hawkis, of our company, was appointed driver, or cow conductor, as he was used to the business at home. We loaded our knapsacks upon the wagon, glad to be relieved of the 40 pounds load. Very soon word came to us that the team had stalled, and seven of us were sent back to help the cow conductor out. We found him on the bank of a small river, snapping his eyes and cursing his team and the entire Southern confederacy. The wagon was upside down in the river, and the knapsacks were under water, and the oxen on the wrong side of the yoke.

We asked the driver what he was doing, and he said he was trying to drown the infernal oxen. We soon had team and knapsacks back into the road, and thought all was well. The second time we had orders to go to the relief of Hawkins and found him hung up in the mud. We helped him out, and started the team and wagon up hill, but the oxen changed course when half-way up, and came down the hill, scattering pieces and knapsacks in all directions. Hawkins brought up the rear, swearing he would never again drive confederate cows. We had to carry our knapsacks the rest of the way.

Some of the boys will remember this long march from Memphis, Tenn., to College Hill, Miss., in November, 1862. We were all fresh from home, and it wore off the wire edge. Boys, come to the front put a splinter on the fire so we can see to read The Blade, for it has not forgotten us.—John N. Ross, Co. F, 93d Ind.

Andersonville's Horrors.

Editor Camp Fire:—I saw an article in The Blade of February 16 in regard to the horrors of Andersonville. I do not suppose there was ever a worse place outside the infernal regions. I boarded there for twelve months, and was four months at Belle Isle and two months at Thomasville. Well do I remember the musty corn meal, the rotten beef and the rice full of insects, and worse than all, the sight of old Capt. Wirz as he rode his gray horse into camp. I have not forgotten the time the old sinner stopped our rations for two days on account of some fancied wrong.

We suffered very much from the filthy water we were compelled to use, and it seemed as if God took pity on us, when, one day, a spring of pure, cold water burst out of the solid ground on the north side of the stockade, and just inside the dead line. I do not remember about a dog being eaten at Andersonville, but know of one which was eaten at Belle Isle. I would like to see more in The Blade from the old prisoners.—Alex Snyder, Co. F, 1st Regiment West Virginia Cav.

A Veteran Writer.

Editor Camp Fire:—I am more interested in Camp Fire stories than in anything published in The Blade. Allow me to bring a top rail to replenish the fire. I enlisted under the first call for 75,000 men, served 30 days and then re-enlisted for three years. I was in every fight in which my regiment participated, and that was at Belmont. I was captured at Stone River and served a term in Libby prison, but was out in time to take a part in the battle of Chickamauga, and was in every engagement from Chattanooga to Kenesaw Mountain.

I came home when my three years had expired, but soon enlisted again and was assigned to the 18th Ills. regiment. We never saw a fight. We were stationed at Little Rock most of the time, where I, with others, had charge of a pontoon bridge. I would like to hear from some of the old 22d Ills. regiment with which I was first connected. Make the Camp Fire interesting by spinning more good yarns.—L. L. Jones.

A Soldier's Daughter Writes.

Editor Camp Fire:—As I am the daughter of an old soldier, I thought I would throw on a chip to keep the blaze going. My father was in the war over three years, and belonged to Co. K, 54th Ohio regiment. I have heard some of my schoolmates say they were glad they had no relation in the war. I consider it the highest honor to be the daughter of an old soldier. We have taken The Blade many years, but never have seen any letters from the old 54th. If any of them are living he would be pleased to hear from them through the Camp Fire.—Eunice Goff.

Served in Andersonville.

Editor Camp Fire:—I saw in the Camp Fire of March 30 a clip from a comrade of mine. I know, as I belonged to Co. A, 2d Tenn., and was, like Comrade Conner, captured at Rogersville, Tenn., and saw Belle Island and likewise Andersonville. I feel the effects of the incarceration in that confederate prison to this day, and will as long as I live. I am no part of a man bodily. I suffer continually, caused by the exposure and starvation while in prison in a manner naked and hungry all the time. I was shut up thirteen months and four days, and saw many perish under the pressure. I will ask Comrade Conner if he saw or remember the day we were counted out for exchange, also the two ruffians who inspected us, and if he remembers our plight when we were marched once more under the folds of the flag of the free. Come again, Comrade Conner, and all old 2d Tenn. to the Camp Fire.—Wm. Lacy, Co. A, 2d Tenn.

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Thinks Something is Wrong.

Editor Camp Fire:—Let me stir up the fire and throw on a few chips and call the roll of Sage Dean's mess No. 1. I am not in the habit of grumbling, but it does seem that we are not getting justice, especially when so many of our generals' wives are drawing heavy pensions. Take my case for example. I went to the front in '61, and was pulled and hauled through rain, mud, sleet and snow until '65. I have applied for a pension, and have been rejected twice, and now have a claim on file for the third time. I have rheumatism so I can hardly walk, and yet the surgeons say I am perfectly sound. I hope all old soldiers take The Blade. I took it as long as I was able to pay for it, and now my daughter takes it for me.—B. S. Butler, Co. K, 29th Ills Vol.

Around the earth in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Birmah's mount
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.

WHAT DAME RUMOR LEARNS.

In Her Daily Rounds of Visiting and Calling.

Madam Rumor in her goings about learned:

At a Jeweler's—That there is a tendency in the new silverware to a return of the straight fluted patterns of the seventeenth century.

In a Drawing Room—That there is no salon in America—unless, perhaps, at Washington—where people meet to talk.

At a Tea—That Muscovite fruit cream, with an iced champagne sauce, is one of the most delicious of desserts.

At the Hair-Dresser's—That for women with delicate, oval faces, high foreheads and long necks the Cadogan coiffure is distinctly becoming.

In Vanity Fair—That one who knows vouches for the fact that many society ladies use rouge.

In a Sewing Room—That in these days the art of fine needlework is in danger of decay.

In Confidence—That "she looks remarkably well at night, but quite battered in the daytime," is the verdict about many a society woman.

In the Shop—That cut glass and silver gilt is a favorite combination.

Everywhere—That a well-cared-for hand is a fine point in a beautiful woman.

En Passant—That the great bell of Moscow, molded in miniature form in Russian china, is an ornament for the buffet, which gives a Russian air to the room.

At a Beauty Shop—That steaming the face and then rubbing in olive or almond oil is a good thing.

At a Dinner—That preserved ginger is becoming a very general accompaniment of ices and cream.

On the Other Side—That the most magnificent pearl necklace in the world belongs to the Countess Henckel, a lady well known in Paris and London.

In Japan—That the higher in rank the Japanese woman, the more elaborate her coiffure is likely to be.

On Dit—That the flowery paths of belledom have their thorns.

At Home—That Miss Harriet Hosmer is to get $25,000 for "Isabella of Castile," which is to be unveiled at the opening of the World's Fair.

Here and There—That in these days of cheap stuffs the poorest housemaid may wear a dress finer than that Justinian refused to his queen.—New York Recorder.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Measured for His Gun.

A fact which is not generally known outside of sporting circles is that a gunner who seeks to do the best work he is capable of requires to be measured for his gun in the same way he would be for his suit of clothes. To facilitate this operation a new adjustable gun has been devised. The bend and cast off of the gun are adjusted by means of screws, and the points of each are placed in grooves running parallel to the line of the butt. The length and bend of the stock can in this way be regulated to the length of neck and arm of the shooter, as well as to the various special requirements to which his style of shooting may give rise.—Boston Journal.

THE QUIET HOUSE.

O mothers, worn and weary
With cares which never cease,
With never time for pleasure,
With days that have no peace,
With little hands to hinder
And feeble steps to guard,
With tasks that lie unfinished,
Deem not your lot too hard.

I know a house where childish things
Are hidden out of sight;
Where never sound of little feet
Is heard from morn till night.
No tiny hands that fast undo,
That pull things all awry,
No baby hurts to pity
As the quiet days go by.

The house is all in order
And free from tiresome noise,
No moments of confusion,
No scattered, broken toys;
And the children's little garments
Are never soiled or torn,
But are laid away forever
Just as they last were worn.

And she, the sad-eyed mother—
What would she give to-day
To feel your cares and burdens,
To walk your weary way;
Ah! happiest on all this earth,
Could she again but see
The rooms all strewn with playthings
And the children 'round her knee!
—Alma Pendexter Hayden.

Enfant Terrible.

Mother-in-Law—I intended to stay here until next Wednesday, and that is four days more.

Little Arthur—If you catch the midday train then you will have exactly 99 1-2 hours more here.

Mother-in-Law—How do you know the number of hours so exactly?

Little Arthur—Oh, my papa told me.—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulb causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

How They Fixed It.

During the siege of Vicksburg an important artillery position had been assigned to a battery commanded by Major Schwartz, a German, attached to General Grant's command. Late in the day, while Grant was in his tent receiving dispatches from the front, a German orderly made his appearance, earnestly inquiring for "Zhineral Grant." After much parley, his hearers, being convinced that his business with the general was important, admitted him to the latter's tent, where he made the announcement: "Schwartz's bathery ish took!" "Well," said the general, calmly, "did you spike the guns?" "What!" shrieked the little German, "schpike dem guns? Dem new guns? Vy it would schpile 'em!" "Well, what did you do?" said Grant impatiently. "Vy, we took 'em pack again, py tam!"—Life.

A Useful Employe.

A.—There was no truth, after all, in the report of Lawyer Schmitt's death. His head clerk, it seems, is the only one who has died.

B.—I'm glad to hear it. Why should a man keep employes if they cannot render his an occasional service like this.—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Sunday School.

LESSON V., SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1893.

Wisdom's Warning.

Golden text: See that ye refuse not him that speaketh.—Heb. 12:25.

LESSON TEXT.
(Prov. 1:20-33.)

20. Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets:
21. She crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates: in the city she uttereth her words, saying,
22. How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge?
23. Turn you at my reproof: behold, I will pour out my spirit unto you, I will make known my words unto you.
24. Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded;
25. But ye have set at nought all my counsel; and would none of my reproof:
26. I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh;
27. When your fear cometh as desolation and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you.
28. Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me:
29. For that they hated knowledge, and did not choose the fear of the Lord.
30. They would none of my counsel: they despised all my reproof.
31. Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices.
32. For the turning away of the simple shall slay them, and the prosperity of fools shall destroy them.
32. But whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.

Illustrative Applications.

Wisdom crieth aloud in the street; she uttereth her voice in the broad places (v. 20). No man can go on in folly without being urged to act wisely. Every good example is an invitation to do likewise. Every bad example is a warning against a similar course. Every opportunity of well doing offers an incitement to a man to fill a good place in the world. Wisdom has a clear voice, ringing out in the broad places of daily life, with its invitations to better living and nobler doing; and every young man or old one, who makes a fool of himself, in his misuse of time in card-playing and theater-going and novel-reading, in his stupefying his brain with tobacco-using, in his burning out his nervous force with liquor-drinking, in his lowering his moral tone by unworthy companionships, or in any one of a hundred common ways, does so in spite of the constant call of wisdom on him to be a true man and to bear himself manfully.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and scorners delight them in scorning, and fools hate knowledge? (v. 22). The strangest thing to a sensible man is that men can find enjoyment in the follies that are so popular in life. It is not so much any wickedness in the thing as the utter folly of the performances that excites his disgust as he listens to the senseless gabble of a giggling crowd on a summer hotel piazza, or as he sees the same persons going night after night to the same theater, or as he hears the prating of an unbeliever about the superstitions of Christianity. A Japanese visitor, looking in on the inane gymnastics of a dancing hall on a hot August night, inquired wonderingly, "Why don't they have their servants do this for them?" And so with every mind that has a touch of true wisdom, in viewing the follies that absorb the energies of pleasure-seekers generally, the question is not "Is it right for you to do this?" but "How can you be willing to do it?"

Because I have called, and ye refused; I also will laugh in the day of your calamity (vs. 24-26). If a man refuses to get wisdom, he must accept the consequences of being without wisdom. If he neglects to inquire as to the way he is to travel, he cannot wonder that he is in doubt as to the right course when he would like to know it. If he will not learn the language of a people he is to live among, he is sure to make himself a laughing-stock when he tries to make himself understood. The announcement of this truth is not a threatening of arbitrary punishment, but is simply the foretelling of certain results from well-known causes. A little boy who had never been to school was talking with his grandfather of his feelings in view of beginning his school life. "I'd like to know how to read," he said, "but I don't like to study. I don't want to grow up without knowing anything, yet I don't want to work in learning things. That's the trouble with me, I always want to have things without working for them. But we can't have things unless we do work." That little fellow was already learning the lesson of wisdom. If we don't want to be laughed at for our folly by and by, we must seek wisdom while wisdom is available.

The backsliding of the simple shall slay them (v. 32). You can never get up hill by turning your face down hill, and going ahead. If you choose a path that goes over a precipice, you will be pretty sure to find yourself at the bottom of that precipice. If you begin to drink moderately, "at the last" you will probably be another illustration of the tenacity of moderate drinking. It is not because circumstances are against them, but because they are going in the wrong direction, that the silly doers of evil are such failures in life.

The prosperity of fools shall destroy them. It requires wisdom to know what to wish for. What a man wishes for, he is likely to strive after, and to hope to attain. A fool hopes for riches, or hopes for self-indulgence, or hopes for power, or hopes for prominence; and when he gets what he has hoped for, he is worse off than he was before. One of the worst things in the world for a fool is to have what he wants. "The prosperity of fools shall destroy them."

Whoso harkeneth unto me shall dwell securely, and shall be quiet without fear of evil (v. 33). To harken unto wisdom is to have wisdom and to walk wisely; is to know what is best to do, and to do it. Such a man is at rest with reference to his duty, and to its doing. It is doubt that unnerves a man for his most efficient performances. If he realizes that he is in the best place possible for him, and that what he is doing is the only right thing to do, he is at ease in his mind as to his state, and as to the consequences of his action. He who commits himself in loving trust to the loving Savior is truly wise, and he shall dwell securely, and be quiet without fear of evil.—H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.

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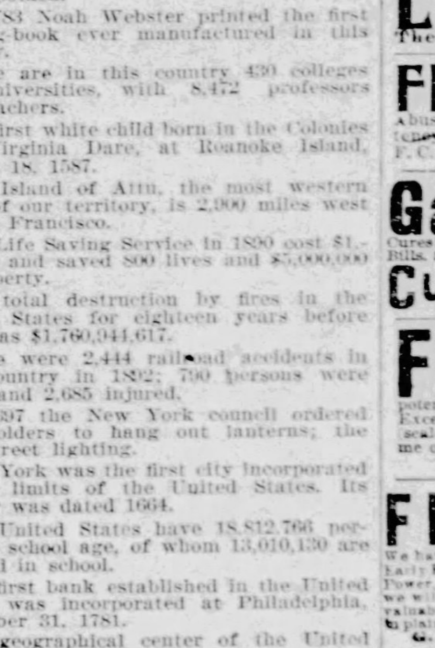

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In 1783 Noah Webster printed the first spelling-book ever manufactured in this country.

There are in this country 430 colleges and universities, with 8,472 professors and teachers.

The first white child born in the Colonies was Virginia Dare, at Roanoke Island, August 18, 1587.

The Island of Attu, the most western point of our territory, is 2,000 miles west of San Francisco.

The Life Saving Service in 1890 cost $1,000,000 and saved 800 lives and $5,000,000 of property.

The total destruction by fires in the United States for eighteen years before 1892 was $1,760,944,617.

There were 2,444 railroad accidents in this country in 1892; 790 persons were killed and 2,685 injured.

In 1697 the New York council ordered householders to hang out lanterns; the first street lighting.

New York was the first city incorporated in the limits of the United States. Its charter was dated 1664.

The United States have 18,812,766 persons of school age, of whom 13,010,130 are enrolled in school.

The first bank established in the United States was incorporated at Philadelphia, December 31, 1781.

The geographical center of the United States territory is in British America, 420 miles north of the Montana line.

The United States flag was first saluted by a foreign power at Guiberon Bay in France, by Admiral La Motte.

In 1720 the first clocks were introduced to be placed in churches, the hour-glass having been previously used.

The total recorded immigration to this country is 16,004,093, almost as many as the entire population of Spain.

In Albany, N. Y., about 1814, the first carriages were made, all previously used having been imported from England.

Mount Vernon took its name from Admiral Vernon, of the English navy, with whom Lawrence Washington served.

The first discovery of land in the limits of the United States was on April 2, 1512, by De Leon, and the land was Florida.

There are 140,000 manufactories, using $1,000,000,000 of materials and producing an annual output of $1,900,000,000.

The eastern gulf coast has the heaviest rains, over 60 inches a year; Arizona and New Mexico the least, less than 10 inches.

A silver United States dollar in one inch and a half in diameter; a half-dollar one inch; a quarter three-quarters of an inch.

There are on our coasts and rivers 1021 light houses and beasons, 26 lightships, 240 fog signals, 1,300 river lights and nearly 5,000 buoys.

The motto E Pluribus Unum was taken from the title page of the Gentleman's Magazine, at the time of the revolution, having a large circulation in the colonies.

In 1794 the first turnpike road was made, 62 miles long, between Lancaster and Philadelphia, so called because it was required to be so hard that a pike could not be driven through it.

This country is one-third the size of the British Empire, nearly one-half as large as the Russian Empire, a fourth smaller than the Chinese Empire, a fourth larger than France and all its colonies, twice as large as the Turkish Empire, and nearly as large as Brazil.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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Why He Refused.

The colored man had been taken in the midst of the chicken yard at dead of night, and the next morning he appeared before the throne of justice.

"Will you explain," said the judge, "why you were in that chicken yard last night?"

"'Caze, judge, de night time am de bes' time."

"None of that, please. Will you explain why you were there?"

The colored man drew himself up with dignity.

"No, sah, I won't," he said. "Dat's what dish yer co't is fer, yo' honah."—Detroit Free Press.

A Hint.

"The physician," says a ribald contemporary, "is the man who prescribes change and then takes all you have." One physician, while attending an obstetrical case where the pay was not considered good, when asked: "Doctor, is the child marked in any way?" answered: "It has only one mark about it; but you can easily remove that." "What is that, doctor?" "It is marked 'C. O. D.'"—Argonaut.

Accused, what have you to say in your defence?

Nothing, sir. I've brought my wife to do the pleading.—Fliegende Blaetter.

MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE

When either of the parties marry for money.

When the "lord of creation" pays more for cigars than his better half does for hosiery, boots and bonnets.

When one of the parties engages in a business that is not approved by the other.

When both parties persist in arguing over a subject upon which they have never thought, and never can think, alike.

When neither husband nor wife takes a vacation.

When the vacations are taken by one side of the house only.

When a man attempts to tell his wife what style of bonnet she must wear.

When a man's Christmas presents to his wife consist of bootjacks, shirts and gloves for himself.

When children are obliged to clamor for their rights.

When the watchword is: "Each for self."

When dinner is not ready at dinner-time.

When "he" snores his loudest while "she" kindles the fire.

When "father" takes half the pie and leaves the other half for the one that made it and her eight children.

When the children are given the neck and back of the chicken.

When the money that should go for a book goes for what only one side of the house knows anything about.

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We leave the watch offer out this week, but it is not discontinued. It will appear in revised form next week, with a couple of high-priced watches added. Those who desire to order this week can easily refer to last week's issue.

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The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette has this astonishing paragraph in its editorial columns:

> The frequency with which fragments of the moon, in the form of meteoric iron and stone, are reported as falling upon the earth, gives notice that our lunar orb is gradually being annexed by the greater planet.

That meteors come from the moon is an entirely new doctrine in science. We fear the scientific editor had been viewing the moon through the bottom of a beer-glass before he wrote the above parpagraph.

America may feel proud of her great navy and her warlike monsters, which are the equal in every way of the vessels of foreign governments represented in the great naval parade this week from Hampton Roads to New York harbor.

New York's Tammany park board does not consider that Roscoe Conkling was great enough to deserve a statue in Union Square; but only think of the massive marble columns placed there to honor Sheehan, Hill and Murphy!

Mrs. Potter, the Kansas City, Kansas, candidate for mayor, spent $9,000 in getting 26 votes. She hopes to write an article for a four dollar magazine on "The Uses and Abuses of Money in Politics."

If the anti-administration Democrats here in Ohio want to drive President Cleveland into his swear room, and keep him there for the summer, let them nominate Larry Neal for governor.

Blount and Cleveland are receiving much adverse criticism for hauling down the American flag at Honolulu.

Alexander of Servia seems to be as clever in his tricks as some of the barons we read of in French novels.

RUM IN SWITZERLAND.

The progress made in Switzerland, in its experiment in the reduction of the amount of distilled liquors consumed by its people, is discussed in a recent publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science by M. Milliet, of Berne. It may be remarked, by way of preface, that there is no apparent public opinion in favor of total abstinence. Hence the experiment referred to does not proceed upon the line of prohibition. It does not seek to keep the Swiss people from drinking, but to change their drink. Instead of drinking distilled spirits, the law aims to teach the Swiss to drink beer and wine instead.

It is true that in 1885 there was an amendment to the federal constitution whereby the legislatures of the cantons were given the power to restrict the number of places wherein liquor is sold in their respective jurisdictions; but so far only fourteen of the twenty-five cantons have exercised any authority under that provision, and in them, taken as a whole, the number of drinking-places has been somewhat increased since 1885. So it will be seen that the restrictive power has not been exercised to any great extent.

The effort to reduce the consumption of distilled liquors, and replace them, as far as possible, by beer and wine, began in 1887 by giving to the general government a monopoly of the sale of all distilled spirits. Before that year, there existed an enormous number of small still-houses in the agricultural districts. These were of an exceedingly primitive character, were run by the peasants themselves, and produced a very crude quality of raw spirits, which was consumed by the peasants of the vicinity, because the quality was so poor that it could not be sold in the general market.

According to M. Milliet, it was the rapid spread of drunkenness among the peasants, caused by drinking "schnapps," as they called this crude and fiery liquor, which caused the government to take the trade in distilled liquors into its own hands, and make a monopoly of it. His enumeration of the results of that action is significant. Since 1887, there have been 1,400 distilleries, large and small, suppressed by the government, and only 60 or 70 remain. Their product is purchased only by the government. It is rectified while in its possession, and then sold to dealers. In 1885, the consumption of distilled spirits in Switzerland was 10.26 liters per capita; in 1891, it had dropped to 6.32 liters per head. The consumption of these liquors is thus reduced, the quality is improved, and the price is made higher.

The rise in the price was made intentionally, for two reasons: to diminish the amount used, and to create a fund out of the government's profits on its monopoly for the maintenance of the paupers, insane and imbeciles whose misfortunes can be traced back to the drink habit. One-tenth of the profits is set aside as a fund for this purpose, and it produces about $140,000 per year.

The use of wine and beer, instead of spirits, was also favored by relieving them of certain excise duties, and thus cheapening them to consumers. While not much change has been made so far in the volume of consumption of wine, that of beer shows a decided increase—from 36 liters per capita in 1885, to 45 liters per capita in 1890, or about 25 per cent.

It would seem that the day of total abstinence among the Swiss is still far distant. Whether it will ever come will depend upon those whose duty it is to educate the rising generation. So far as the government has gone, it has simply demonstrated the possibility of supplanting to a considerable extent, the use of ardent spirits by that of vinous and fermented liquors, whose per cent of alcohol is much smaller. But this by no means removes the danger of men contracting the drink habit, nor does it shield the community from the pauperism, insanity, idiocy, vice and crime which are the resultants of public drunkenness. The education of the people is the first great step, and really the principal step, in any effort to abolish the manufacture and sale of rum, and to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

A MAGICAL CHANGE.

Until recent years the Frenchmen were confident they had a monopoly in the manufacture of plate glass, while the Englishmen were as confident no country could compete with them in the making of steel tools and cutlery.

They boast no more. The Sheffield works have been supplanted by American machinery and American workmen, while last week in the interior of the agricultural state of Indiana was cast a sheet of plate glass containing 225 square feet and equal in every respect to the best work done by French and German plate glass polishers. This sheet of glass was 12 1-2 feet wide and 18 feet in length, was cast at Kokomo, and is the largest ever cast, ground and polished in America.

The policy of protection has made it possible for America to rival France, England and Germany in manufactories calling for the greatest skill and the most perfect machinery, and could this same policy be continued other industries equally great would be established here.

There is some surprise among other countries at the sudden assumption of first place by the United States as an iron producing country. Last year Great Britain produced a million tons less than in 1880, while the production of the United States last year was more than five million tons in excess of 1880. Last year the United States produced two and a half milion tons more than Great Britain.

The Senate has adjourned without making public the text of the Russian treaty; so it, with the French treaty, remain among the secret archives of the State department. This is a bad beginning for a Democratic Senate. It is afraid to trust the people with facts which they demand, and have a right to know.

The discovery of a complete copy of the Syrian text of the four gospels, in a convent on Mount Sinai, is a most important one to the Christian world. The Syrian version of the gospels is the oldest text in existence, and this copy therefore is of the highest critical authority.

Thos Southern governors who convened at Richmond did nothing, apparently, except abuse the Republican party, and ask Cleveland, indirectly, to give a bigger slice of pie to the South.

The Ottawa lawyer, appointed to be Comptroller of the Currency, Ottawated six months longer, when he might have succeeded Carlisle.

It looks as if President Cleveland joined in the general impression that Mr. Brice is not qualified to sit as Senator from Ohio.

ONE MONTH OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland has now been President a month, but as yet nothing has been done which would indicate the policy of the new administration. The government goes on just as it did under Mr. Harrison, and, for the most part, the work is being performed by the same subordinate officials.

Changes have been made as rapidly as the public interest would permit, but by no means rapid enough to suit the throng of office seekers who are hounding the President and members of the Cabinet. In fact, removals and appointments have constituted the work of the new administration so far. One-forty-eighth of Mr. Cleveland's term of office has expired, and no effort is being made to carry out the pledges given the country in the declaration of principles promulgated at Chicago last June and reiterated by party leaders and press during the campaign. The selection of diplomatic officers so far does not show any change in the foreign policy of the country, while the only indication of the domestic policy to be pursued is found the declarations of Mr. Cleveland before he entered upon his duties.

The demands made by radical free trade Democrats, and the pledges given, led the voters to believe that in case of Democratic success an extra session of Congress would be at once called, and the "robber" tariff law enacted by the Republican party, be repealed. In fact there were those who declared when the ballots were counted and Mr. Cleveland elected, that the new Congress would be convened immediately after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration and the tariff laws repealed, and the financial policy of the new administration established. But a month has passed by and no extra session of Congress has been called, and none will be called. Not only do the pledges of the last campaign remain unfulfilled, but no action has been taken looking to such an end.

The new Senate has taken a step to indicate what it proposes to do on the silver question, and its position is antagonistic to the views held by Mr. Cleveland. The organization of the Senate finance committee shows that there will be a split in the Democratic party on the money question, and in all probability the President will have to depend on Republican support to defeat his own party.

The same antagonisms will be found in dealing with the tariff question, and it is safe to say that although the government is Democratic in every department, the Republican policy of protection will be maintained simply because it can not be disturbed.

It is the same old Democratic party again before the people. A party of opposition and promises, but not of action. It is incompetent to successfully manage the affairs of the country. It has not done so for nearly half a century, and it cannot do so now, for it is not the party of intelligence and progress, but of vain boastings and stupidity. At the end of the first month of its new power it has formed no policy, and it will have none at the end of the first year.

MR. OLNEY'S "EXCLUSIVE" ACT.

General Olney—pronounced "Ony," with the "o" sounded as "ah"—is apparently a genuine exponent of that Bosting culchaw which brings up infants on Herbert Spencer's works, and discusses the transcendental ego in the kindergartens. General Ony has issued orders to allow no one to enter his august presence, unless duly heralded by card, and after the proper amount of scraping on the door-mat and suppliant bowing to a colored flunkey.

This rule has been applied to Congressman Wilson, upon whom Ony turned his back and froze to the floor by the icy exhalation from his truly Bosting cuticle. Mr. Wilson lacked the peculiar knowledge of "form" which must be a part of the education of every true Bostonese, and which he must have to qualify him to enter the most august presence of other chumps.

This exquisite Boston gentleman, whose ancestral line runs back to Norman thieves and Saxon cut-throats, is also the attorney for two great railroad corporations; and, while advising the government, will also advise them, no matter how antagonistic their interests may be to those of the government of the United States. In the language of the gentleman from Texas, "Mr. Ony is a beaut!"

The total exports of breadstuffs from the United States during March were valued at $13,866,000. For the same month of last year the amount was $23,072,000, showing a decrease of $9,206,000. The decrease for the past nine months, compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, has been $88,127,000. Our foreign trade has gotten into an eminently unsatisfactory condition. We are buying more than we sell, and paying the balance in gold; and our finances can not stand the drain without danger.

There was a total eclipse of the sun on Sunday, but as it was not visible in the United States, but little popular interest was excited. We must wait for the return of observing expeditions before we ascertain what new facts have been determined by the astronomers. The belt of totality crossed South American, the Atlantic, struck Africa in the Congo region, and ended in the central regions of the Dark Continent.

We agree with the Kansas City Times that a primary lesson in common sense finance might be given the Populists, if they would comprehend that when the savings bank deposits of New York and Massachusetts alone are half as large as the total volume of legal tender currency, the money supply and the money power have less influence on mortgages and interest than has the saving ability of poor people.

Ohio could have in 20 years just as good and great a University as that of the state of Michigan, or that of the city of Chicago, if we had more broad statesmen in the Ohio legislature, and fewer Jerry Carpenters. Let us have an Ohio University, and not be chopping at it all the time.

It is said that a speech by Mr. Eckles, the new comptroller, called Mr. Cleveland's attention to him. In it Mr. Eckles discussed the financial question just as Mr. Cleveland would have it discussed, and in consequence Eckles got the place.

Several office-seekers followed Mr. Cleveland to Wilmington, Delaware. Artemus Ward's caricature of the men coming down the chimney to see Lincoln would be timely now, and Mr. Cleveland might read it with pleasure.

Now then if Cal. Brice can't control any federal patronage for Ohio, what has he to commend him to the Democracy of Ohio except his money?

Mr. Cleveland don't want the Stars and Stripes to float over Hawaii. Why not take them off the White House?

TAXING THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Our noted Democratic friend, Horizontal Bill Morrison, frankly admits that if the tariff is to be reduced to any great extent, it will be necessary to begin to tax "the poor man's breakfast table"—at least so far as sugar is concerned. We are pleased to note that Col. Morrison takes exactly the ground which The Blade has declared must be occupied by the Democratic party, if it proposes to carry out any of its campaign promises as to tariff reduction. Here is what he says:

> If we reduce the tariff on some articles it will be necessary to lay taxes on other articles not at present taxed in order to obtain revenue sufficient to meet the needs of the government, even in times of peace and great abundance. * * * Here in Louisiana I want to make the prediction, and I should make it anywhere else, that the tariff scheme, or budget, or whatever it may be decided on by the Democratic party, or it provides sufficient revenues to meet the demands of the government, will result in the restoration of some tax on sugar, and, if it is not done, that the scheme or plan of reduction or system of taxation which is adopted will fall short of meeting the requirements of government and result in increasing the national debt.

This, however, is not the sort of thing the Democratic party promised the voters of the country. To do this will be far from carrying out those seductive promises which caused a large number of trusting fools to vote to put the Democratic party into power. All "tariff taxes" were to be abolished; everything was to be dirt cheap, except wages, and then the "golden age" was to set in immediately. It is strange that the average voter who supported the Democratic free trade programme could not see that the following facts are indisputable:

That the revenues of the Federal government are no greater than it requires to meet its regular expenses;

That to cut down the tariff inevitably means to reduce the revenue;

That therefore it will be necessary to tax something else so as to obtain sufficient revenue;

And that they will necessarily have to pay this new tax—especially if it be a revenue duty on sugar, tea and coffee.

A SERVIAN COUP D'ETAT.

Alexander, the boy King of Servia, has caused a sensation by ousting his ministers, deposing the regents by whom the country has been governed since the abdication of King Milan, and proclaiming that henceforth he will do the ruling himself. Alexander is the only child of Milan and the beautiful Natalie, and not yet of age under the law settling the succession of the crown upon himself, which provides that he shall not be of age until his eighteenth birthday. This will not arrive until August 14, 1894. But the army was with him, and the clever boy, aided by older and more astute heads, though probably not one whit more daring, has successfully placed himself upon the Servian throne.

Servia, after over 400 years of Turkish oppression, became an autonomous province of that empire early in this century. It declared its independence in 1876, and this was secured through Russia, and acknowledged by the treaty of Berlin, made in 1878. Servia became a constitutional monarchy in 1882. The executive power is vested in the King, and the legislative power in the King and the Skuptschina, which is the supreme legislative body, composed of members elected by the taxpayers every three years. There is a senate or council in permanent session, but its duties are purely advisory.

Milan was the first king, a poor one and altogether a bad man. In 1875 he married Natalie de Keckzo, a Russian lady. The king's faithlessness led to continual quarrels between the two, leading to scandals and political intrigues. As a result, Natalie was expelled from the kingdom. Milan was compelled to abdicate the throne in favor of his son in 1889, reserving only the command of the army, and a board of three regents was organized during the boy Alexander's minority. Recently Natalie has been allowed to return to Servia, and it has been rumored that she and Milan have become reconciled. As a matter of fact, they probably united to overthrow the regency and seat their son on the throne in his own right. Servia contains 19,050 square miles—about half the area of Ohio—and has about two and a quarter million people. Its political affairs are much mixed, and the never-ending interference of Russia renders any forecast fruitless.

IN REGARD TO CORN.

Secretary Morton is taking hold of the Agricultural department with a vigor which shows that he is desirous of making a record. He says the work of introducing American corn into the countries of Europe will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible under this administration. It will be remembered that for several years this government has had a representative in Europe educating the people in the use of American corn in the hope of increasing the market for the product. This representative will now be called home, and under his supervision, statements will be issued from the department of Agricultural each Saturday, in which will be found many interesting facts for the people of America and Europe concerning the use of corn as food.

The secretary is an enthusiast in regard to the use of corn. He regards it as most wholesome food, and believes that when its usefulness is fully recognized there will be a large increase in the consumption of the cereal and better prices will obtained.

Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey, died on Saturday, aged, 70 years. He was a leading lawyer in ante-bellum days, and one of the founders of the Republican party. He was a confidential friend of President Lincoln, and soon after the latter's inauguration appeared in Washington as one of the President's advisers. In the summer of 1861 he was sent to Liverpool as Consul General of the United States, and there achieved reputation by his vigilance in watching the movements of the Confederacy in England and in organizing a secret-service bureau that prevented the Confederates from procuring English ships. He it was who discovered that the Alabama was being commissioned, and made great though vain efforts to prevent her from sailing. Mr. Dudley remained in England as Consul General throughout the war.

A syndicate with a capital stock of $100,000,000 is being formed by capitalists of Pittsburg and other cities to establish a mammoth steel-making plant that will rival the Carnegie mills. It is projected by the inventor of the nickel steel used in making armor plate. That is all right. Perhaps if this project is carried out, the Democrats will be estopped from howling "monopoly" every time the Homestead mills are mentioned.

Commissioner Blount, you should recall the glorious words of that sturdy old patriot, General Dix, in 1861: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

GORMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Blade predicted some time ago that it was only a question of time when there would be a strong anti-administration party in the Congress of the United States. It was not alone in this opinion. It did not expect, though, that the Democratic adherents would be so soon divided, and so soon in array against each other. But the six weeks of the President's time in office has demonstrated that he is to be the government; that it is not to be a government of the people, but an administration of Cleveland. Arrogantly professing to himself virtues in politics which he never possessed, he has appointed to office in almost every instance politicians who were worshipers of the Cleveland fetish, and who had no thought of party fealty or country good beyond the enthronement of the peculiar ideas which have their ends only in office-holding. To prick this bubble of executive egotism, the anti-administration faction in the Democratic party has now been formed. Senator Gorman, one of the ablest men in the Democratic party, and one man who aided in the great victory last fall, heads this opposition. And with, it would seem, good reason from the standpoint of party politics,—and what does Mr. Cleveland represent if not party politics? But Mr. Cleveland believes that he elected himself; that his own great personality swept the country; that he lived to be elected to succeed Mr. Harrison, and that he is to take no advice. Believing this, he issued an order blacklisting all persons recommended by Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland. In answer to this, Mr. Gorman says among other things:

> To-day Mr. Cleveland is so possessed of the belief that he owed his election to no man, or to no set of men, that, notwithstanding the loyal support given to him by the regular Democracy throughout the South as well as in the doubtful states, he looks upon certain senators as representatives merely of the mugwumps, who call regulars the 'machine' and their recommendations the 'spoils system.'
>
> Mr. Cleveland is being led astray by a coterie of newspaper editors who are burning incense under his nose. He is fairly stupefied by this perfume of adulation and he will not awake from his narcotic dream until he receives a shock of conflict. Regular Democrats in almost every state in the union who toiled faithfully for party success in the last presidential campaign are now beginning to realize that, despite their loyalty during the battle, merely because they objected to the choice of Mr. Cleveland as their captain, they are to be sent to the rear.

And so the war is on. Republicans who have believed that Cleveland was a bubble, and that his election was a grievous error, may look on with the sweet contentment that the internecine war will only aid them in their struggle for the triumphant victory of true Republican governmental principles in 1896.

"COMMISSIONER" BLOUNT.

The first official act of Mr. Blount, sent to Hawaii by Mr. Cleveland to find some excuse against the annexation of those islands, was to order the United States flag hauled down at Honolulu, and to send the marines, who have been maintaining order in the city, back to the Boston.

The hauling down of "Old Glory" was, of course, the outward and visible sign of the termination of the pledge of the authority of the United States for the preservation of good order, made two months ago by Minister Stevens. We do not understand that anybody objected to it. The Hawaiians prefer order to anarchy, and were glad the authority of the United States was exerted to preserve it. We don't know of any one who is pleased at Blount's action, unless it is the deposed queen and her personal adherents; but even Cleveland can hardly be thinking of reinstating her after the Hawaiians have deposed her and abrogated the monarchy.

Probably Mr. Blount has pleased such foreign powers as objected to the United States either annexing the islands or establishing a protectorate over them. His act will be interpreted as an indication of the attitude of the new administration, and our English friends will govern themselves accordingly. We confess to having hoped that Cleveland would be beyond the old, out-worn doctrine of not going outside our continental boundaries, in vogue three-quarters of a century ago, when we were a weak nation, and when steam had not brought the four corners of the earth so close as to be next-door neighbors.

We do not blame English manufacturers for rejoicing over the defeat of the Republican party, because they know what is for their interests, but really the Pall Mall Gazette should be more discreet in its utterances or it will subject itself to reprimand by the Democratic party. In a recent number the Gazette says:

> Our woolen and worsted manufacturers, whose business relations with the United States have been sadly interrupted by the much execrated McKinley tariff, are taking heart of grace again, now that there is hope of the duties being substantially reformed. Matters have become more cheerful in Bradford, Leeds and the other centers since the defeat of the Republicans, and, moreover, exports have actually been improving.

Perhaps woolen manufacturers and their workmen may think it for the best to have foreign mills busy when the world's supply is greater than the world's demand, but we can not think it.

The Democratic gabble about "cutting off useless employes and officials whose places are sinecures," in the interests of economy, is the same old dodge they played eight years ago. Then people were led to suppose that the departmental forces had been largely reduced. But lo! It proved that all the parade and bloviation had been made over the removal of the Republican incumbents, but none whatever over the filling of the same places a little later with Democrats. As a result of the "cutting off of useless offices," the force of governmental employes increased by over 13,000 in Cleveland's four years.

In all sections of the East there is already great interest shown in the coming Ohio campaign. Democrats as well as Republicans concede Governor McKinley's re-election. Editor Dana, of the Democratic New York Sun, says McKinley's plurality will be from 30,000 to 50,000.

The Pelew Islands promise to be a bone of contention between Japan and Spain. When Spanish Dons, armed with Toledo blades, meet swarthy Japs, with snickersnees, in deadly broil, then will the world look on amazed at deeds of derring-do.

Mr. Cleveland allowed a substitute to fight for him during the war. Now his substitute, Mr. Blount, has pulled down the flag in Hawaii. A Memorial day fishing excursion may be expected.

The Duc de Veragua ought to buy some Toledo real estate. As a descendant of Christoforo Colombo, he should have an acre or two of American soil.

The extra session of the United States Senate has ended, and we may now await the tranquility the extra session of Congress to be called next fall.

Those eyes of the Princess Kaiulani smote deep into the breast of the Democratic administration.

OLNEY, CORPORATION LAWYER.

When there is a political campaign going on, the Democratic orators and papers abuse corporations of all sorts with great vigor, especially railways. They are stigmatized as monopolies, inimical to the people's interests, etc. But when the people are silly enough to put the Democracy in power, you will find the corporations pretty well to the front. All the efforts which have been put forth to make people imagine that Grover Cleveland is opposed to corporations and monopolies will have no weight when the fact is known that his Attorney General is not only a corporation lawyer, but is to-day drawing a larger salary from either of the two roads with which he is connected than he does from the United States.

He is attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and also a director of that company. He is a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad company and special counsel for the same. He receives a salary from these two railroad corporations of at least $25,000 per year. Furthermore, he has not given up his private law practice, which is worth at least $10,000 per year; and he also receives $8,000 a year as Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Olney is certainly making a very nice thing of it, financially.

The Attorney General is the legal adviser of the federal government; he prosecutes and conducts all suits in the Supreme court in which the United States is concerned; he gives his advice and opinion upon questions of law whenever requested to do so by the President or by the head of any department. Is it a proper thing that the chief legal adviser of the government should be the servant of two great railway corporations, one in the East and the other in the West, either of which pays him more than he gets from the government? We think not. What is the opinion of the people on the subject?

THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION.

The exhibit of the Agassiz association at the Columbian Fair, of which The Bldae has spoken several times, is now an assured fact, as the following letter from its president, Prof. H. H. Ballard, of Pittsfield, Mass., will show:

> Editor Blade:—I wish to invite, through The Blade, all persons interested in natural science, or in education, or in the work of young men and women, to visit the Agassiz association exhibit at the World's Fair.
>
> Our exhibit is to be located in the Anthropological building, between the power-house and the Leather building, in the southeast corner of the grounds. It is in the northwest corner of the building, upstairs.
>
> We have 1,504 square feet of space, which will be filled by an interesting and unique collection. There will be specimens collected, arranged and labeled by young people from all parts of the United States, and some from England, New Zealand, Sandwich islands and even Russia.
>
> There will be photographs of chapters in their rooms, cases of birds, plants, eggs, and minerals, microscopical slides, notebooks, illustrated, and the full literature of the A. A. There will be a group representing beavers at work building a dam.
>
> There will also be a model of a Swiss cottage reminding us of the early home of Louis Agassiz; and reception rooms open during the fair, where all visitors will receive a cordial welcome.
>
> It is a little corner of the great exposition that none who are interested in the rising generation can afford to pass by, as it is perhaps the only exhibit of the voluntary work of young people, devoted to the high pursuit of science, and doing their best to secure for themselves a thorough scientific education at home.
>
> H. H. BALLARD, President A. A.

While the exhibit described above will be but a small part of the great fair in its entirety, it is a most important one. The study of nature by the young in a scientific manner, will do much toward giving them such an education as will fit them to discharge the duties of life intelligently. The Agassiz association is doing a splendid work in this direction, and the Fair management has done wisely to give it space for an exhibit. It will, no doubt, be a most attractive and interesting place for visitors.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THAT ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

A reader, whose bump of caution seems to be abnormally large, writes to ask:

> Please give the dimensions of the edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia which you offer—its thickness, length and width in inches, and oblige a subscriber.

There are 30 volumes in the work. Each volume is 7 inches long, 4 7-8 inches wide, and 5-16 of an inch thick. Each volume has over 400 pages. The 30 volumes weigh 12 pounds 11 ounces avoirdupois. Don't be afraid to send for it. It is exactly what we describe it to be, and the cheapest work, at the price offered, ever placed within reach of our subscribers.

Hon. S. M. Taylor, secreary of State of Ohio, has just printed a valuable compilation, entitled, "Digest of the Important Features of the Tax Laws of the Several States of the United States, relating to the levy of taxation, assessment of property, and the exemption of property." The comprehensive title explains the nature of the pamphlet, which was prepared under a joint resolution of the General Assembly. There are but fifteen pages, all told, in the pamphlet, but they comprise, in tabular form, a vast number of facts of interest to all desirous of information on the subject of government taxation.

The absolute toadyism of the Democratic party of this country is curiously illustrated in the elevation of our envoys to the rank of embassadors. An embassador is the personal representative of his sovereign; an envoy is the representative of his government. The fathers of the republic preserved the unities by making our ministers envoys. They understood that to call them embassadors, when we had no monarch, would be flunkeyism, and they were free from that in the old days.

Those young Astors, William Waldorf and John Jacob, have some good blood in their veins. Although possessed of millions both are hard workers. William Waldorf is a voluminous writer, while John Jacob is an inventor, with all an inventor's energy and eagerness.

Attorney-General Olney retains his place as counsel for the Boston & Maine, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. Mr. Olney would be better respected if he severed his connection with these two corporations.

More than 300 old soldiers are in the infirmaries of Indiana. The recent Democratic legislature refused an appropriation to build them a home. Indiana has some extremely mean Democrats.

With the Republican national league and the Republican national committee meeting in Louisville on the same date, it looks like a premeditated arrangement to abduct the star-eyed goddess.

The arrival of the big Krupp gun in Chicago may lead the able paragrapher to note the increase of Krupption since Carter Harrison became mayor.

Grover is guarded by extra police. These Democratic office-seekers are growing desperate.

Wha is needed in this new administration is a Confederate club composed of office-seekers.

Maxwell seems to use only the ax in his name.

MR. CARLISLE'S ORDER.

The law regarding the issue of gold certificates by the United States Treasury declares that such issue shall be suspended "whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000." The amount of gold certificates outstanding on Saturday was $116,440,989. These are demand liabilities against the Treasury gold. The total amount of gold in Treasury on the same day was $213,086,721. Deducting the amount of the gold certificates, and the remainder reserved for the redemption of greenbacks would be less than the hundred millions. Hence Secretary Carlisle issued an order suspending the issue of gold certificates.

The secretary wisely chose Saturday evening as his time for communicating that order to the public. By so doing he prevented a panic. The New York Evening Post of Monday, speaking on this point, says:

> If the Stock Exchange had been open yesterday there would have been witnessed in all probability a violent collapse in prices. Most of the Wall street community would have learned of Secretary Carlisle's order first from the morning newspapers, and there would have been no time for sober second thought. The 24 hours of holiday which actually followed the news was an incalculable gain, and the result is a tribute to Mr. Carlisle's sagacity. A break in stocks, when the traders once more had a chance at the market, was of course inevitable. Prices went down rapidly, and in some cases heavily, the instant that the gong had sounded. A little intelligent reflection yesterday, showed that suspension of the future issue of gold certificates, however significant in what it foreshadows, does not affect the existing situation in the least. So far from being a measure to start the hoarding of gold, it is a measure to stop such hoarding as may hereafter be planned. It is moreover a consequence, and a consequence that any one conversant must have foreseen, of conditions known to everybody for seven days past—that the federal gold reserve had practicably reached the $100,000,000 level.

The Secretary's order simply means that the reserve shall be used for what it was collected—the redemption of Treasury notes. He will not endeavor to retain the full hundred millions. Practically the paying out of a number of millions of dollars of this gold will not unfavorably affect the financial situation. For every dollar paid out a dollar of debt is paid, and the government's liabilities are reduced that much. The fact of the issuance of the order is significant, not of an immediate crash, but as marking the slow but steady operation of Gresham's law, which is driving out gold dollars, and retaining 64-cent silver dollars.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS.

Those among the Household readers who are fond of painting will find Mrs. Thompson's articles, one of which is given to-day, of great benefit. Another will be published next week. There will also be a description of a way to make the waists of cotton dresses. The young folks' reception was so numerously attended that the report has had to be extended a week or two longer. Our New York letter about the Rivington street college settlement was crowded out of this issue, but will appear later.

THE PERUVIAN AFFAIR.

Our Democratic brethren are congratulating themselves over the way in which Secretary Gresham managed the Mollendo trouble. He took a patriotic and self-respecting course; demanded proper reparation from Peru, not only for the injury done to persons and property, but for the offense against the United States government. Peru has promptly responded; she has made proper apology, dismissed the sub-prefect within whose jurisdiction the affair occurred, and thus left nothing but the amount of indemnity to be settled. All of which is pleasant reading, and causes all true Americans to congratulate themselves that Mr. Gresham is that kind of a man.

We do not recall a Republican newspaper which has had any criticism of Secretary Gresham's promptitude. Contrast this, brethren, with the stupid, unpatriotic course of the Bourbon Democratic press of the United States whenever James G. Blaine had a similar case. Do you recall the sneers cast at him during the Chilean imbroglio? The cries of "jingoism," when Blaine did no more than did Gresham in this Peruvian matter? We rejoice that the Republican press of the nation did not debase itself in this case as the Democratic newspapers did at the time Blaine was secretary of State. Patriotism first, party afterward, should be the motto of every true American.

One or two of the pestilent demagogues in the Senate took occasion to air their hypocrisy in that body the other day, anent the Ann Arbor, and other similar cases in the courts. Of course that abominable old political trickster, Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, was one of these. The Senate has no business to discuss these cases. It is the business of the courts to settle them, not of the Senate. When the courts have interpreted the two federal laws upon which these cases are based, and final decisions have been reached, then will be the proper time for Congress to step in and amend whatever defects have been pointed out by the judicial branch of the federal government.

The New York Sun has this to say of Governor William McKinley:

> The personal popularity of William McKinley in Ohio is without precedent in that state, and almost without parallel elsewhere. He seems to grow stronger with the voters every year. His renomination for governor by acclamation is now conceded, and it is believed, that he will have from 30,000 to 50,000 majority. There is a dearth of Democratic opponents willing to take the nomination against him. McKinley, like Randall and other advocates of the protective system, is a poor man, though its opponents declare that protection is a device to enrich the few at the expense of the many. These opponents are, for the most part, rich men, made oppulent by fees, franchises, inheritances, or foreign investments. However, all that may be, the Democratic party is pledged to blot the protective system out, and the Democratic party is the party which keeps its pledges. Don't forget that!

At last the United States Senate has officially recognized the great American game of poker. Isadore Zacharias was appointed postmaster at Bainbridge, Ga. His neighbors petitioned the Senate not to confirm him because he is an inveterate poker player. Mr. Zacharias was confirmed, and now that the game has received official recognition and sanction, it will no doubt grow in popularity.

The report is confirmed of the death of Emin Pasha, the famous explorer, and all his people. His real name was Dr. Schnitzler. While he was a man of high scientific attainments, he was more or less eccentric, and in a civilized community would have been dubbed a crank.

Judging from the number of names of ex-Confederates who now assist in controling national affairs, Grant must have made the surrender at Appomattox instead of Lee.

From the number of murders occurring in Michigan it is evident the vicious class is working over hours in expectation of the legislature legalizing capital punishment.

Illinois is disgusted with its legislature. Funny, too, when it is a Democratic body.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Mexico needs immigrants.

Farm hands are organizing.

London has 9,000 tailors.

There are 5,000 union barbers.

Salt Lake has a coal inspector.

Eureka (Utah) miners are out.

Lake Superior miners convened.

Buffalo is offered one dollar gas.

Chicago gasfitters want $4 a day.

Buffalo machinists are organizing.

England has 1,000,000 union men.

Winnipeg tailors are on a strike.

New Orleans has a street car strike.

Unionism is expanding at Salt Lake.

Uncle Sam has 5,000,000 Welshmen.

Lancaster, Pa., has a nine-hour league.

Cincinnati bricklayers want eight hours.

There are said to be 20,000 union bakers.

Cleveland policemen want $1,000 a year.

Brooklyn painters get $3 for eight hours.

Boston bakers will abolish Sunday work.

Chicago has 2,000 Brotherhood engineers.

Syracuse shoeworkers struck against a cut.

Cleveland painters want 27½ cents per hour.

New Zealand K. of L. will try co-operation.

Logansport stonecutters have just organized.

Boston cooks have $700 in the benefit fund.

Washington prohibits the sale of cigarettes.

French miners have formed a national union.

New York has 1,000,000 tenement residents.

Cincinnati has twenty union barber shops.

Boston marble cutters are getting together.

All union bakers at Salt Lake are employed.

Women tailors held a mass meeting at Boston.

St. Louis composition roofers want $2.50 a day.

New Orleans held an immigration convention.

Ottawa electric companies have amalgamated.

Flint glass workers have a surplus of $100,000.

The eight-hour movement is dead at Cleveland.

A proposed Tennessee law will label convict goods.

In Paris one-fourth of the people live in apartments.

Creede (Col.) silver miners, struck for $3.50 a day.

Union carpenters have sent $4,000 to Homestead.

Newburyport (Mass.) textile workers won an increase.

Fergus Falls, Minn., may purchase its water plant.

Some Fall River weavers struck against $7.50 a week.

Skagit county, Wash., has co-operative shingle mills.

Chicago pattern makers won 25 cents per day advance.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) masons demand 45 cents per hour.

Buffalo unions want an eight hour day for policemen.

Cincinnati reports a wall paper and a foundry strike.

Paris has 150 butchers who sell horseflesh exclusively.

Baltimore street car men reorganized on Thursday evening.

A glass factory and flour mill will be located at Tacoma.

York (Ontario) farmers will organize an insurance company.

Saloons are being licensed in Iowa towns for a monthly fine.

Hebrew carpenters have separate unions in the Brotherhood.

Hotel employes will hold a convention at Chicago next month.

Buffalo store molders kick against working 15 hours a day.

Chicago building trades want convict cut marble abolished.

Buffalo polishers, platers and buffers have formed a union.

Convict labor will be inaugurated by Idaho under a recent law.

St. Louis socialists have put up a ticket for mayor and other offices.

Newspaper writers' unions are cropping up throughout the country.

Buffalo Socialists celebrated the anniversary of the Paris commune.

Detroit German printers were granted an advance of 2 cents per 1,000.

The largest boiler plant in the West is to be erected at Milwaukee.

Groenlund believes that socialism will be tried during the next century.

Dresser tenders in a Providence woolen mill have struck for $2 a day.

Belleverson (Pa.) window glass blowers will establish a co-operative mill.

Racine, Wis., business men will run a telephone line throughout the state.

A four months' boycott has compelled a Syracuse baker to hire union men.

A Detroit dealer was fined $25 for using a counterfeit of the union cigar label.

Wheeling carpenters want 20 per cent. advance. Employers offer 10 per cent.

A law making 58 hours a week's work is before the Rhode Island Legislature.

A bill to establish a bureau of labor is before the New Hampshire Legislature.

The San Francisco Water Committee recommends a reduction in water charges.

Tacoma commission merchants have organized and demand cheaper railroad rates.

London (Ont.) tailors want an advance of $1 on coats. They receive 10 cents an hour.

Central City (Ky.) miners struck against a screen that takes 20 per cent. of their coal.

American delegates will probably be sent to the International Labor Congress at Zurich.

Boston printers condemn the proposed appointment of C. W. Edwards as Public Printer.

The Massachusetts Senate favors a bill fixing ten hours as a day's work on street railways.

Professor Speirs, of Milwaukee, says labor unions are good for employed and employer.

Portland, Me., is to have a mass meeting in May to advance the eight-hour movement.

British miners, by a vote of 133,000 to 117,000, killed the project for a general shut down.

The Cincinnati Free Employment Bureau secured 65 positions for the unemployed in a week.

A bill making 54 hours a week's work in factories is before the Massachusetts law-makers.

Toronto union tailors want contractors on municipal work compelled to pay 15 cents an hour.

Cingalese workmen on the Ceylon exhibit at Chicago struck. They want more than $7 a week.

Wisconsin ice men will not advance prices. Last year's rate was $2 a month to families.

To give idle men work, the city of Tacoma has decided upon the opening of certain streets.

Buffalo has an anti-monopoly league, and the first assault will be made on the telephone company.

Lancaster non-union carpenters have decided to demand nine hours and $2 a day after April 1.

Washington real estate men kick against a law that prevents the recording of deeds unless all taxes are paid.

The South is advised to tackle steel by experts, who think pig iron limit has been touched by that section.

A bill to tax 3 cents per ton on the output of iron ore is meeting opposition in the Minnesota Legislature.

Columbus (Ind.) masons struck to aid the hod carriers, who went out for the discharge of a non-union man.

There are 1,400 German union printers and $125,000 has been disbursed by the organization in eight years.

A law to create a Board of Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations has passed the California Senate.

Wisconsin retail lumber dealers held a convention, and requested wholesalers to keep out of the retail business.

The eight hour day is in effect for carpenters in 47 cities, and nine hours is the rule for union men in 400 towns.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings company, of London, has a capital of $2,500,000. The death rate is low in its properties.

Employes of the carpet department of a Denver store gave a ball to the other branches of the establishment on the top floor of the building.

The "Pennsy" employs 54,327 men, according to its report to the Pennsylvania Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Reading has 28,715 hands.

Employes of the Cleveland Ax and Tool Company have accepted a cut of 35 cents a day. Forgemen used to receive $1.85 a day and their helpers $1.50.

Carriage and wagon workers at Chicago are winning their demand for nine hours at 10-hour pay, weekly payments, and 10 per cent. increase on piece work.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly is holding an industrial fair. Features of the occasion have been a baby show, typesetting contest, bicycle race and other diversions.

There are 43,000 union bricklayers in the United States and Canada. Union men say there are only 4,000 non-union men in both countries. They have $283,000 in treasury.

Organization has reduced the hours of Cleveland brewers from 15 to 10 per day, and wages from $9 to $12.50 to from $13.50 to $15. They now want $1 per week advance for all hands.

Publishers' Desk.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

The waterproof cloak is a necessity for women as well as men; and The Blade's offer of men's waterproofs has caused us to receive many requests for a similar offer to ladies. This we are now enabled to do.

This waterproof is single texture cloth, made in Inverness shape, as shown in the cut. The Inverness is the only style which can be worn with the latest fashions in ladies' gowns—with shoulder puffs and the new sleeves. This waterproof is

sleeveless, with a long cape, covering the arms and buttoning in front. This cape is prettily lined with an appropriate color of cloth. They are carefully stitched and thoroughly vulcanized, so they are unaffected by any climate.

We can furnish them in two colors—either in black diagonal or navy blue diagonal. In ordering, state whether you want black or blue. The only measurement necessary to be sent is the length wanted down the back, from the neck. They are made 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 inches long. The odd inches are not made.

We will send, one of these ladies' waterproofs, by express, and prepay the express charges to any express office on any railroad line, for $5.95. Be careful to give the express office to which it is to be sent, as well as your postoffice address.

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.

The "mackintosh"—a thin cloth coat impervious to rain—is universally used abroad as an overcoat for winter, spring and autumn. It is infinitely superior in wet weather to the ordinary "rubber" coats, clammy and cold.

The "mackintosh" is a regular spring overcoat of fine quality, so far as appearances go, and only the wearer knows that it is perfectly waterproof and warmer than an ulster.

The ordinary cost of a mackintosh ranges from $16 to $35; but one of the American manufacturers has agreed to sell single coats to subscribers of The Blade at the wholesale price per thousand,

and this reduction brings the cost of an excellent coat to about one-half the usual retail price. The offer is limited to two colors and two grades, and to sizes (bust measurement) ranging from thirty-six to forty-six inches. Each coat is fifty-three inches long, with a detachable cape twenty-four inches long, of double texture goods, the lining being a handsome plaid. They are made of fine materials and in the best manner. They will not grow hard or stiff, and are first-class in every respect.

The dark-blue coat is of very fine cloth, ribbed, not all wool, but very handsome, and the price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $8.85.

The black coat is made from a fine wool, smooth-surface cloth that is less showy than the blue, but will give the best of service. The price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $9.85. Coats of different sizes will be made to order for $2 extra.

The manufacturer assures The Blade that these prices—less transportation—are one-half the regular prices at which these coats are sold.

In ordering care must be taken to send the correct breast measurement, as exchanges can not be made. All remittances must be sent to The Blade, Toledo.

A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 380 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descriptive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of of the continents showing all counties of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, bound in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy; but we will send a copy, postpaid, with the Weekly Blade one year, for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." The book is worth twice the money, and fills a long-felt want—that of a good, correct atlas and reference book at a low price.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you. And we offer them at prices that will please you if you know what you want to pay for such a watch, and will please you still more if you will compare them with the exorbitant prices that are asked for watches of not half the intrinsic value. A Waltham or an Elgin watch is the same the world over.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers may not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories, which represent the greatest value for the money:

Offer No. 1—The Toledo Blade Special.

GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, $16.75.

The watch and case-makers of the United States have for many years been trying to produce a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in everything except the expense. At last this has been accomplished, and the result is the most beautiful watch ever made. This watch is for people who wish to carry a "thin model" watch. We mean that it does not take up much room in the pocket, the case being of the regular strength and thickness. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch-makers. The ring, joints, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, which, of course, will wear for generations. The works contain a regulator so plain that a child can work it, seven valuable jewels, compensating expansion balance, safety pinion, stem-winding and setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be superfluous. The works much resemble the celebrated Waltham "Riverside," a movement known the world over. This watch is offered to Blade subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes for his friends. Price of either Open Face or Hunting Case, delivered, $16.75.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size.

GOLD WATCH, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs and installment men have been selling this watch for $38. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

Offer No. 3—Men's Size.

OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH—$12.

Number 3 is a magnificent gold-filled open face watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. Purchasers can easily get $35 for this watch in cash or exchange. The manufacturers guarantee the case to wear 15 years just like solid gold. Price, by registered mail, $12.

All watches offered are stem-winders and setters.

Offer No. 4—Men's Size.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN—$5.50.

No. 4 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is solid nickel silver, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. The usual price of this watch is $8.50 to $12.50. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $5.50.

Offer No. 5—Lady's Size.

SOLID GOLD WATCH—$22.50.

No. 5 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14 k. gold. U. S. assay. The works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem-winder and setter, and contains compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for $22.50.

Offer No. 6—Lady's Size.

GOLD WATCH—$13.25.

No. 6 is a seven-jeweled lady's watch, in an engraved hunting case, the gold on which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be standard, and good for at least 15 years' wear. Any lady in the land who is fortunate enough to get this watch will be proud to carry it. It is a magnificent timekeeper, and usually sells at from $18 to $25. Subscribers should sell it for $20. Sent by registered mail to any subscriber for only $13.25.

Offer No. 7—Lady's Size.

SOLID SILVER WATCH—$9.50.

No. 7 is a lady's size solid coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, stem wind and set, and all improvements. This watch is just as good and handsome as a solid gold watch. Sold to subscribers only, delivered free, for only $9.50.

Offer No. 8.—Blade Special.

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin works. Be sure to name your choice when you order. A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $22, but the Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number that has all the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this, and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin national factories. Time and money have been expended in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $22.00.

No. 9.—"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham.

FULL JEWELED, MEN'S SIZE.

"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham works contain 15 jewels, four pairs in solid gold settings, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, adjusted double-sunk dial. This is probably the most famous watch in the world. The Blade will send it to any subscriber, old or new. Delivery guaranteed and prepaid in the following cases:

Solid gold Brooklyn "Granger," hunting case	$28 00
Open-face, ditto	27 25
Gold-filled 15-yr. hunting case (engraved)	22 00
Gold-filled 15-yr. case, open face (engraved)	18 50
In solid coin silver case (3 oz.), open face or hunting	17 25
In solid nickel silver case, dust proof, open face	12 25

No. 10.—In Honor of Columbus—The Waltham World's Fair Extra.

GOLD WATCH, ELEGANT GOLD-ENAMELED DIAL, NO. 1492. PRICE, $20.

No. 1492 is a magnificent Waltham watch named and numbered in honor of Columbus. It has the very greatest improvements, including the world-renowned cut balance, patent safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, jeweled balance, quick train, dust band, etc. The jewels are real precious stones. It has a beautiful genuine gold-enameled dial with Arabic figures. It is handsome, and gives to the watch the appearance of a $300 timepiece. The case is made of solid 14-k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a thin sheet of very stiff composition metal. The gold is warranted to last 20 years. The ring, joint plugs, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works are good for at least 50 years wear. We have an option upon a few, and for a short time we will sell them for $20 in hunting case, and $19 in open face.

This watch is certainly well-named, because it represents the greatest achievement of the Columbus World's Fair year, and with every "World's Fair Extra" ordered before October 1 we will send a souvenir of the "Columbus Exposition absolutely free.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

Our Blade tea sets and Blade washing machines were very popular premiums last year, and are often inquired for. The offers for both made last year hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of The Blade containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly Blade one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly Blade one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everbody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WORLD'S FAIR TICKETS

ARE NOW ON SALE IN CHICAGO.

Printed on Special Paper So They Cannot be Counterfeited—Speculators Want Them—Will Sell Rapidly.

Last week the first admission tickets to the World's Fair were placed on sale in Chicago.

The managers have been besieged with applications for admission tickets from persons in all parts of the country as well as Europe, who desired the tickets not so much for actual use as for sou-

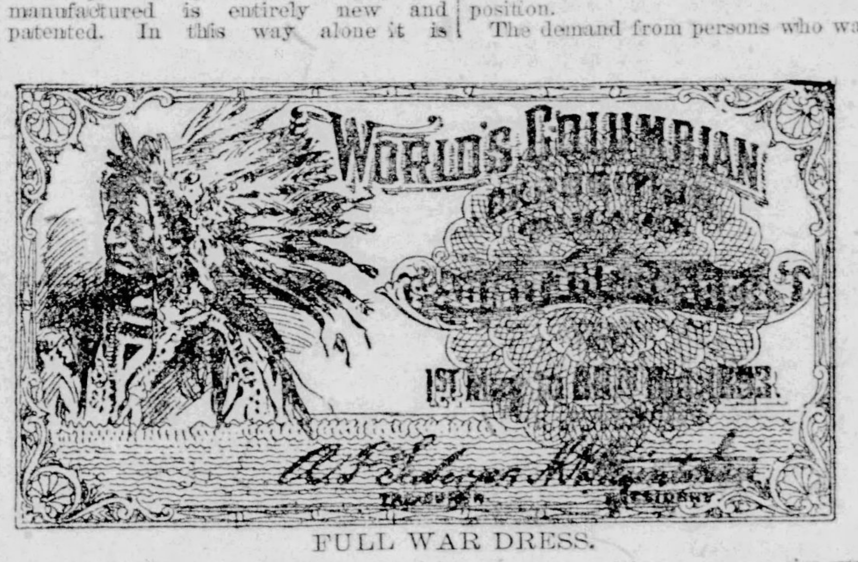
THE COLUMBUS TICKET.

venirs, and it is to meet this demand that the managers decided to begin the sale thus early.

They are season tickets good for admission to the Fair at any time between May 1 and October 30. The first issue is six millions, in four different designs. They have been made by the American Bank Note company with special reference to the prevention of counterfeiting.

White paper of special manufacture is used for the tickets. In general texture it resembles the paper on which national bank notes are printed. Instead of the silk cords in the bank note paper there are small particles of different colored linen paper, which being cut up very fine, were dropped into the pulp while it was being run through the rollers in course of manufacture, and in this became a part of the sheet itself.

The process by which the paper is manufactured is entirely new and patented. In this way alone it is



FULL WAR DRESS.

thought the possibility of successful counterfeiting of the tickets has been removed.

In general design the ticket resembles somewhat the old 25 cent piece of fractional currency. They measure 3 3-6 inches in length by 2 3-4 inches in width.

On the face of the ticket appears, in scroll work at the top, "World's Columbian Exposition." Below is the line "Admit the bearer," and still lower are the dates for which the tickets are good. In the left hand end is the engraving of the head of either Columbus, Lincoln, Washington, or an Indian chief in full war dress.

At the bottom of the tickets is what seems at first glance a fine lined border three-quarters of an inch wide. It is really the words "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago," in very small letters. There are seventeen separate lines of lettering in the narrow border.

On this border are the engraved signatures of A. F. Suberger, treasurer, and H. W. Higinbotham, president. Through the signatures of the officers is a punched perforation and in the middle of the ticket is a colored scroll work design a little larger than a silver quarter, the color varying on the different designs and being either purple, pink, green or blue.

The back of the ticket is what seems to be scroll work, but which is fine lettering, the words, "Columbian Exposition" and "Chicago, 1893," appearing. In a little darker shade of the same color of the background is "Good for one admission at pay gates."

Most of the largest engraving houses of America put in bids for supplying the tickets. It is said the Chicago firms felt quite badly because the contract was given to a New York concern.

The managers of the fair are experiencing the same difficulty with the disposition of the new tickets that they had with the souvenir coins, there being an effort by speculators to secure large quantities of the tickets and dispose of them at advanced prices. It is said a company will purchase a large quantity of the tickets and put them into the hands of street fakirs in Chicago. The fair officials intimate that more than half of this first issue of tickets will never be used for admission to the Exposition.

The demand from persons who wanted to purchase tickets as souvenirs was so large the management thought if they were so anxious to buy a ticket of the first issue they would be equally anxious to purchase a complete set if the design was varied, and so the tickets are issued in four designs.

Besides the second ticket there will be tickets of much cheaper design and material, intended for sale only at the gates to visitors going right into the Exposition. These "day of purchase" tickets are being printed in Chicago.

GOING TO THE FAIR.

What it Will Cost the Average Citizen to See the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

She would go to the Fair. What that determination cost her you have only to look at the faded blossoms in your own face to know. For have you, too, not vexed yourself sick over the problem? How! when! and the expense!

The question was first discussed about a year ago. The family was at breakfast. She said she was going. But they were all going then. Brother John said he would make his own arrangements and not be tied up with the rest of the family. Pa didn't say anything and ma remarked that it was a long time ahead. But as time went on the old man said several things. First, that it was too expensive for him and that if she and John were going they must figure on it themselves. He would allow her a few dollars more than usual and if she could go on that, all right. Go on that? She could go on a crust of bread. She began to figure. First she had a complete assortment of dress cases, trunks and traveling bags sent up.

"What on earth are you intending to do with these?" exclaimed Brother John.

"What are such things generally used for? Did you suppose I would raise chickens in them?"

"You're not going to lug them to the Fair?"

"Do you expect me to carry my clothes in a bag?"

"You would show more sense. Have you found a place for yourself yet?"

"Why, what has happened! are the hotels all destroyed?"

"Hotels!" Brother John snorted contemptuously and walked away.

She was confused. What did Brother John mean! Were the hotels already pre-engaged?

But this was only the beginning. A week passed and her mail began to flood the house.

"Have you been advertising for a husband?" asked Brother John one day.

"These are business letters," she snapped. Yes she snapped. For the

FIGURING IT.

sweet temper that had once graced her was gone.

"You must have been elected secretary of the earth," replied Brother John.

She looked distressed. There were letters and circulars on the desk in front of her, there were countless documents in a wide litter on the floor. Her hair was disheveled. Her eyes were red and little scarlet spots burned in her warm cheeks. Brother John thought he saw signs of hysterics and hurried away. A dispairing wail recalled him. "John," she almost sobbed, "dear John. I have read my eyes out and I can't conclude anything. If I find the room I can afford, it is so far away that I might as well sleep at home. Just when I had got everything arranged to suit my allowance I find that everything I want to see is to cost extra and now the Chicago papers say that since that awful creature has been made mayor the town won't be safe for any body. What shall I do?"

This was too much for Brother John.

"There, there," he replied patronizingly. "I'll tell you all about it. If you had consulted me in the first place you need not have had this worry."

She didn't say anything because much misery had made her meek.

Brother John then drew a chair up to the table, took out his note book and

turning the leaves over carefully, proceeded:

A Week's Expenses.

"By the exercise of proper economy," began Brother John pompously, "you can do the fair for one week on $49.50. I have noted the items that will be necessary:

Room	$2 00
Meals	1 50
Gate fees	75
Transportation	25
Total	4 50

"Four dollars and fifty cents a day is the basis on which to figure. Railroad fare from Toledo to Chicago and return is now $14. It will unquestionably be reduced. Just how much is undecided. But we will put it at the present rate, and let the difference cover the little incidentals of a week. Seven times $4.50 is $31.50. Very well, you will want to leave Toledo at night, as you will find less trouble in reaching your quarters and getting settled in the morning. Your sleeper will cost $2 each way. Put these items into the first week's expense account and you have

Railroad fare	$14 00
Sleeper	4 00
Additional	31 50
Total	49 50

I think that's pretty neat and concise myself," and Brother John looked up with an air of great satisfaction.

"But," Said Mary.

"But," said Mary, "where am I to get this $2 room and the meals you speak of? You don't suppose they will be waiting at the depot for me."

"There will be no trouble about that, if you will turn your remarkable powers of correspondence to some advantage at once. I see you have here circulars advertising the Epworth Hotel and the Hotel run by the Christian Endeavorers. Very well, if you want to stay there, write to 'em. They have good rooms for $2. But the better way is to send at once to the World's Fair Bureau of Public Comfort, and ask for an application blank. By filling one of these out and posting it, you can secure a room either at one of the new hotels or in a private house within a mile of the main entrance. It is sheer folly to contemplate going any further away. Street cars, trains and elevated roads will be crowded to suffocation, and it will take forever to catch a ride. But if your room is no further than a mile, you can walk."

And You Must Eat.

"Where did you find all this out, John?" said Mary, whose curiosity got the better of her disinclination to flatter him.

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, with a wave of the hand. "Of course you must eat. And the arrangements for this are better than I feared they would be. Take all your meals inside the grounds. The Wellington Hotel is the caterer. It has planned to feed 25,000 people at a time. They have sub-let several privileges, and with the added capacity of these various enterprises, there will be room for about 75,000 an hour. You can have anything you want—from the pie and coffee of forty odd lunch counters to the very swell dinner in the fashionable restaurant in the administration building. There will be ordinary restaurants with ordinary prices. There will be a French, a Polish, a German restaurant, and a Columbian casino of enormous capacity, and a Rhode Island clam bake. The Wellington people have a kitchen in which 80,000 pounds of meat may be cooked at a time and 80,000 loaves of bread.

How About Extras?

"Well, there will be extras. But they don't matter. You pay fifty cents to enter the Great Fair Grounds. Of course you are bewildered by the vast buildings,

the crowds and confusion. But don't hire a guide. You will not need one. The roads are broad and the buildings near together. No fee will be charged for admission to any of them. You may come and go and look and even pry into and ask questions at your pleasure. The fifty cents gate money admits you to everything inside the Fair Grounds except the Esquimaux village and Colorado Cliff Dwellers. A small admission fee will be charged here. Common drinking water will be provided free. You may purchase Hygeia and other special brands. You will find seats for nothing. There will be 1,500 toilets absolutely free. In addition there will be elaborate ones as exhibits for the use of which five cents will be charged. In my note book I have this table:

"Admission, 50c.
"Village, 25c.
"Cliff dwellers, 25c.
"Toilet, free.
"Water, free.
"Seats, free.

"Now, outside the grounds is an enchanted avenue, the Midway Plaisance. Last summer it was a winding drive through grassy fields, connecting Jackson and Washington parks. Since then a magical city of palaces has sprung from the weeds. Each charges a small fee."

Police and Cabs.

There are now 412 cabs, 332 hacks and 530 coupes in Chicago. There will be an increase of 20 per cent this season. Don't let the driver charge you exorbitant rates. The following are fixed by law, and the license will be taken from a "cabby" who charges more. Cabs and coupes may charge 75 cents an hour for shopping or inside driving, and $1 an hour for parks and continuous trips. Hacks may charge $2 for the first hour, and $1 for each subsequent one. One or two passengers may hire a hack for $1 for the first mile, and 50 cents for each additional. For more than two passengers a charge of 50 cents for each may be made.

Thousands of professional thieves and fakirs will accompany the train loads of visitors to the fair. But they will be met with the stern and cunning eye of the law. There has been an appropriation made by the city of $3,578,877 for the police department this year. This is nearly a million of increase. The present city force is 2,800 men. There will be during the fair a force of 3,200 uniformed officers. This will be suplemented by 300 secret service men and 250 mounted park and boulevard guards.

At the World's Fair grounds there will be another force under the charge of the old police officer, Capt. John Bonifield, of 800 picked men. The select of all the American cities will be on duty there. Trained thief takers will be employed. Old prison guards from all over the country will be secured for identification purposes.

So you see even rogues are not forgotten by the fair management, and the same elaborate pains has been taken to provide for them as for the quiet guest.

BEST 14K GOLD FILLED ELGIN OR WALTHAM WATCH MADE FOR $12.75

TRIAL FREE

This is a genuine Dueber 14k gold filled case, gents' or ladies' size, hunting or open-face, stem wind and stem set, beautifully engraved by hand, fitted with a genuine Elgin, Hampden or Waltham movement, full jeweled, expansion balance, quick train, adjusted, warranted an accurate timekeeper. A written guarantee warranting the case to wear 20 years and the movement a lifetime, goes with each watch. This is a far better watch than was ever advertised before, they have only been sold in the best retail stores and never for less than $25. SEND THIS ADVT. to us and we will send the watch to you by express C. O. D. subject to examination, and if satisfactory, pay our special sale price, $12.75 and express charges, and it is yours, otherwise don't pay a cent.

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JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

The New United States Minister to Switzerland.

James O. Broadhead, named by President Cleveland as United States minister to Switzerland, is a lawyer by profession, has long been prominent in Missouri politics, and has represented his state in

MINISTER BROADHEAD.

Congress. He was at one time a member of the Democratic national committee for Missouri, was a member of the Missouri constitutional conventions of 1861 and 1863, was one of the representatives of this country at Paris in the matter of the French spoliation claims. He resides in St. Louis, and is about 65 years of age.

Use, but Do Not Abuse, Cunning.

One ought not to delight in it, still less to boast of it. Everything artificial should be concealed, most of all cunning, which is hated. Deceit is much in use; therefore our caution has to be redoubled, but not so as to show itself, for it arouses distrust, causes much annoy, awakens revenge and gives rise to more ills than you would imagine. To go to work with caution is of great advantage in action, and there is no greater proof of wisdom. The greatest skill in any deed consists in the sure mastery with which it is executed.—Gracian's "Worldly Wisdom."

They Are, Indeed.

As a rule, women are better than men.—Metropolis.

PEOPLE OF THE HOUR.

Edwin Dun, the New American Minister to Japan.

Edwin Dun, the new Minister to Japan, is a native of London, Ohio, and is about forty-five years old. He has a thorough acquaintance with the customs and

EDWIN DUN.

language of Japan, having served as secretary of legation at Tokio ever since his appointment during the first administration of Mr. Cleveland.

—Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

Not a Quick Knotter.

Aunt 'Mandy—So the Mary Ann made sixteen knots an hour, did she? Wa-al, ef I cound'n' tie knots faster 'n that I'd stop knittin', thet's certain.—Judge.

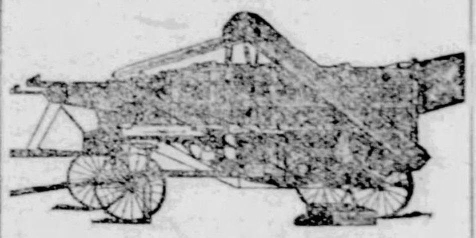
A Thoughtful Parent.

Wife—What! Five glasses of beer already! My dear man, think of your six children.

Husband—Thank you for reminding me, my dear. Here, waiter, bring me another glass.—Fliegende Blaetter.

WHY YOU WANT

—A—



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HORSE POWER,
Tread Power and Saw Frame,
SAW MILL
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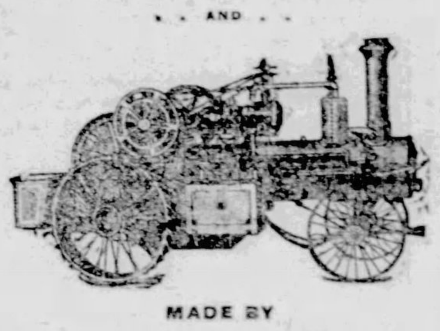

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Is in the Eating!

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A Memento from the World's Fair.

We offer here an heirloom for future years that will increase in value as the years pass. In 25 years every dish in it will be worth more than we offer the entire set for now.

A souvenir piece of china made in 1876 for the Centennial, and sold then for $1.49, recently sold in New York for $39.

The dishes are good, white body China, decorated with a faithful reproduction of Sir Antonio Moro's oil portrait of Christopher Columbus.

This is the portrait which Washington Irving decided was the best likeness of Columbus in existence, and used as a frontispiece for the second edition of his life of the Discoverer, which is the standard.

By special permission we have been allowed to make our etching, reproduced here, directly from the original painting itself.

In addition to the portrait, the pieces are all decorated with a red and yellow band, the national colors of Spain, under whose flag Columbus sailed. On the bottom of the pieces is stamped the words "From the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893." All the decorations are burned indelibly into the glaze, and can never wear off.

The set comprises 50 pieces—Plates, Cups, Saucers, Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Creamer, etc.—as shown in the cut, which is made from a photograph of the dishes.

The entire set will be sent to any address for only $7. It will be shipped by either freight or express, as preferred by the purchaser. We pay all cost of packing, cartage, etc., except the bare freight or express charge, which is paid by the purchaser. It will not be a large amount, as the package is light.

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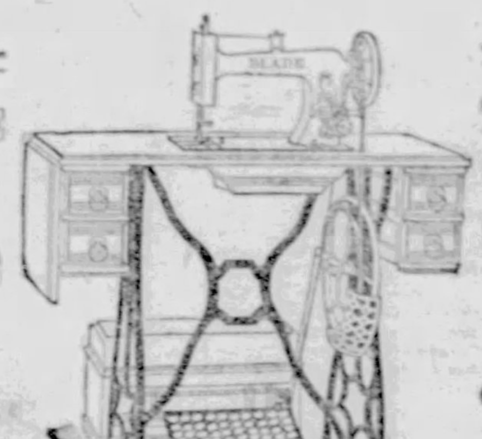

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It is adapted for every kind of sewing from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloth and a wide range of work, Hemming, Braiding, Tucking, Ruffling, Quilting, Gathering &c.

A full set of Goodrich's attachments in a plush-lined box go with every machine. The simplicity of the automatic tension, sewing from No. 40 to 100 thread without altering, recommends it not only to every beginner, but to ALL. An automatic bobbin winder, run independent of the machine, winds a bobbin as regular and as hard as any spool of thread, thus making it carry so much more thread than the ordinary wound bobbin.

A touch upon a lever lengthens or shortens the stitch at will while the machine is sewing.

The woodwork of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers may name their choice.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the BLADE Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entire new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, AND WORTH DOUBLE. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments. Also a five year warranty. If it does not prove perfect or as represented, ship it back and we will refund your money.

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We will present one of these sewing machines FREE to any person who will send us $30.00 for 30 yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE. We will not require the whole club at one time either. You may send us five subscribers at a time at one dollar each, and when you have seen six such clubs the machine is yours and will be shipped. Simply number your list from one to thirty as fast as you send the names, and say in your letter that it is an instalment of names for the sewing machine premium. We shall expect the list to be completed within sixty days of the time you send the first list. Any member of an intelligent family can raise a club of thirty for the WEEKLY BLADE inside of two weeks. On these terms a charitable organization can easily place a sewing machine into the hands of some worthy and deserving poor family to be found in every community.

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O Little Green Things Growing.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

O little green things growing, how you
rest the eye that's weary
Of the snow that's on the meadow and
almost hides the hill!
The wide, wild waste of whiteness seems,
oh! so cold and dreary,
But here's a bit of summer upon my window sill.

O little green things growing, I hear the
first faint stirring
Of roots beneath the dark mold that hides
the plants from sight;
They know that spring is coming; they
hear the bird-wings whirring,
And every one yearns upward toward the
sweet, warm light.

O little green things growing, I fancy that
the thrushes
Are singing low and softly, the roundelay of spring,
And where the swollen river past hill and
meadow rushes,
The robin and the blue-bird are fleet
upon the wing.

O little green things growing, you whisper
me of summer,
Of sunshine and of warm winds, and
song of bird and brook,
And roses in the hedgerows, where every
happy comer
May find a world of beauty if he will
only look.

O little green things growing, I bend and
whisper to you:
May I in life's gray winter still keep
something to grow,—
Some hint of sun and summer, like that
which trembles through you,
In my heart for cheer and brightness
amid the frost and snow!

—Mayflower.

HOME TALKS.

HOW SPRING AFFECTS WOMEN.

Up the Winding Stairs and Hard at Work—Accumulation of Days, and Months, and Years—Adverse Currents of Thought.

A spring morning has always a peculiar influence upon women, especially housekeepers. When the birds are singing and the grass is beginning to show a soft, sunny green; when the tree buds are peeping forth and the air has that balmy feeling which is so welcome after a long winter; when the pulses of Mother Earth are quickened into an expression of gladness, then there seems something to stir in a woman's breast that prompts her to an invasion of nooks and crannies, to drag thence things that slumber undisturbed for the remainder of the year. Brooms, dustpans, mops and dusters flourish defiantly in the faces of the unhappy masculines, who forever fail to see how much their comfort depends upon these curious processes.

This is the way it is with Sophonisba. Gentle and quiet and self-contained as she is during every other season, in the springtime she rouses to swift and energetic action. Marshaling her forces in battle array, from attic to cellar she proceeds to dissect each room in turn, and pitilessly eject the nestling dust and grime of the winter's production. I am bound to say, however, that she does this with the least possible friction upon the members of the household, who, as it were, are upon the outside of the undertaking.

The other morning the spirit of spring for a brief season entered into my own being and disturbed its placid depths with a wild desire to delve among the treasures (?) of the attic, moved thereto, I imagine, by a thought of Prentice Mulford's earnest words regarding the hoarding of odds and ends which every family possesses. Upon the assumption—which is not an assumption, either, but an absolute truth—that thoughts are things and have a force and power over us which we do not in the least understand and realize, he deprecates the putting away of articles which are permeated with this unseen magnetism that is usually made up, more or less, of pain and sorrow and anxiety, to be handled over and absorbed by others each time the gathering place is "put in order."

I imparted to Sophonisba my firm conviction that the time had come for a revealment and sorting out of the buried antiquities of the attic. There was a sweet cordiality in her assent to my proposition that was a trifle suspicious, but I was so intent upon thus getting rid of old and moldering adverse magnetisms attached to useless and discarded articles that I gave no heed. Sophonisba and I went up that winding stair, and it was long hours ere we came down again, but when we did I was a wiser woman.

"Every why hath a wherefore," wrote Shakespeare of gentle memory, but the why and wherefore of the continued existence of many of the things which we unearthed that beautiful spring day from their resting places, it would puzzle a German metaphysician to discover. There was a row of old shoes toeing a mark, every one of which so bristled with holes and cracks as to be beyond wear even in an extremity. There were boxes uncounted and uncountable of all sizes; hats in every stage of dilapidation; discarded pictures; faded out curtains; paint cans with attendant brushes, and—well, it would be easier to tell what was not there than what was. Sophonisba and I worked, mostly in silence, overcome by a sense of the folly that human beings can be guilty of, and yet rest absolutely unconscious of the fact. Mentally we were studying over the problem of how much superfluous strength had been spent upon carrying these things upward; how many journeys up the long flight of stairs they represented, and how many hours of time in looking them over, and moving them about in the vain effort to keep them free from dust accumulation.

For some time I occupied myself in the dragging out process, serene in the conviction that I had not been guilty of putting away any of my own useless, worn out belongings. In fact, I insinuated some such thing to Sophonisba. She received my remarks without comment, but a few moments later she handed to me an old waist that had done service back in the dark ages somewhere. It was shorn of its buttons, the trimming had been ripped off, and there was not the least excuse for its continued being.

"Who," I said severely to Sophonisba, "who could have been so daft as to put this thing away." In my heart I believed it was hers, and I took this way to reprove her for such folly.

There was a peculiar look in Sophonisba's eye when I said this—a look which I often see there, and which I do not like, for it always precedes my discomfiture. As I met her glance, a chill played hide-and-seek up and down my spine. A wild apprehension seized me. Could it be possible? Yes, another glance assured me that the waist was mine, and that I in some forgotten day, had made this contribution to our attic treasures. I became at once too deeply absorbed in the other affairs in hand to pursue the conversation further. She only remarked quietly: "We all do it, every one of us."

We were rather conservative at first as to what we threw upon the pile of rubbish. This might be good for something, and that could be used for certain purposes when needed. At last, however, we became reckless and the collection grew apace. Nor did we stop to question each other as at first. With grim determination we added to the mass until it upreared itself into such proportions as to astonish ourselves. Yet I doubt not in Sophonisba's heart, as in mine, was an occasional thorb of sorrowful regret as some of those ancient possessions were consigned to destruction.

We made a second pile of articles that somebody might be glad to take as a gift. I felt a sensation of sympathy when I thought of the possible recipients, but Sophonisba said that the things would not seem o them as to us, who have been familiar with their faces so many weary years. I thought Sophonisba might be right—she generally is—so I dismissed all anxiety about their feelings.

At last our task was over. The ghosts of that attic, the elves and hobgoblins that lurk in such places had received so thorough a dispossessing by our proceedings, that it hardly seems as if they can gather there in peace again. And yet I have no doubt but the story will be repeated. We shall begin again to carry up the winding stairs whatever we discard and yet hesitate to give or throw away, until another raid, another gathering up, will be necessary.

I have no doubt many of you who read are pluming yourselves upon the impossibility of such a state of things existing in your attic, but I advise you to hold your self-satisfaction in check until you have followed Sophonisba's example and mine. My word for it you will find that the magpie propensity which most of us have to a greater or less degree, has led you to stow away old things that are now of no mortal use and never will be, and the destruction of which will be the best thing that can happen.

The best thing, and there is a reason for this, and a good one. It is beginning to be understood in the scientific world that everything has an aura or atmosphere surrounding it which receives and inprisons the reflections of the moods and influences of those by whom the article is handled or worn. These reflections are held then to be given out again to others, affecting them for good or ill, as the case may be. Or, as Prentice Mulford puts it:

"Everything from a stone to a human being sends out to you as you look upon it a certain amount of force, affecting you beneficially or injuriously, according to the quantity of life or animation it possesses." And then he goes on to say that every article of furniture and clothing comes under this law, and is permeated with the thought and varying moods of those who use it.

This fact once understood and accepted, it is easy to see why it is not well to put away old things, to be handled over year after year, receiving their influence, which, as life goes, will be more of sorrow than of joy, and therefore depressing. And even if you do not believe this, you can see that there is much of force spent, and spent vainly, in taking care of what will never benefit, but only burden you by its continued possession.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A COMFORTABLE DRESS.

One Recommended by the National Council of Women.

Yes, it is coming.

It is coming, and rapidly too, for so many women have become interested in the matter.

SYRIAN DRESS.

What is it, do you ask?

A change in woman's dress, such as will combine ease, comfort and beauty, —a realization of the latter, perhaps, to be delayed until the eye becomes accustomed to the decided change involved.

Most of the Household know that the National Council of Women earnestly discussed the subject, and a year or more ago appointed a committee to further consider it and to recommend a desirable dress. This committee, of which Mrs. Frances E. Russell, of St. Paul, Minn., was chairman, presented a report last December at a meeting of the Council in Chicago, which has recently been made public, and designs submitted for approval.

The first is the Syrian dress, which was sent to the committee from England. As seen, it consists of a shirt waist, which may be worn with or without a jacket, as desired, the latter to be made in any becoming style.

The following further description is given: "The skirt is dual at the bottom —a fact hardly visible when standing.

STREET DRESS.

It requires no especial fitting, and there is no exact pattern.

The usual fullness calls for two breadths of double-width material, or four of medium single width. For the length, measure from under the heel to the usual waist line. The divisions begin just above the knees, narrow gores (about nine inches wide) being inserted in the inside seams, with their wide ends uppermost and joined.

Gather or plait the skirt full directly in front and fuller behind—more scant over the hips. There may be a pocket in each side in front of the hips. If used as a skirt to button to a shirt waist, only one opening in the back is needed, on one side back of the hip. Soft, lightweight material is suitable for this skirt. When made to wear under a dress, less fullness may be used.

The street costume presented in the last design will be likely to please many who will not like the Syrian dress. In this leggings are used, made of the same material as the dress.

Only think of the comfort such a costume would be when viewing the wonders of the World's Fair. If these or something like them are not adopted in their entirety, at least no sensible woman will go with a dress that does not entirely clear the ground. That, fortunately, fashion allows, and nothing should hinder its following by every woman who has a regard to her health and comfort.

FOR SKILLFUL FINGERS

To Make for The Home Decoration.

Make a thin round cushion 16 inches in diameter, using the best kind of cotton batting laid lightly together, with heliotrope sachet powder sprinkled between the layers. Cover this with delicate silk in this way: Have one side perfectly smooth. Put a puff of silk 10 inches wide around it sewing one gathered edge to the plain circle. Have the other or top side a plain circle of silk, but smaller than the first.

From fine linen cut a circle 15 inches in diameter. Point it in leaf shape as seen in the illustration. Button hole the edge in long and short stitch with silk

the color of the covering or shading into it. Make a center button-holing to resemble center of flower. Then tack this over the top and fasten to the sides a long ribbon loop with bow at the top to hang it up by.

This cushion may be varied in this way. Instead of the small circle on the top being made plain, put it in full and puffy. Then let the linen circle have its outer edge stamped in leaves, one apparently overlapping the other, and worked as before. Cut out the center and edges. Tack this over the puffed top.

Crazy Work Slumber Robe.

Take a piece of common silesia for foundation, such as is used for dress skirt lining, choosing that which is as free from starch as possible, making it six feet long by two and one-half or three feet wide. Work all of your pieces that will admit of it, using as many large ones as possible as they are much more effective, and take the small ones to fill in with. Commence at the center of the foundation, basting on but a few pieces at a time and finish with the fancy stitches; then put on a few more all around and finish, and so on until only a strip of the foundation wide enough for an edge is left uncovered. Cover this with a strip of plush and you are ready for the lining. Rose colored cashmere is very pretty for this caught to the foundation with baby ribbon tied in dainty bows. Finish the edge with silk cord, or rope silk couched on with a contrasting color, and you have an article at once useful and ornamental. It is much prettier made in this way, than in squares and sewed together in the usual manner.—Mrs. E. A. Irish, California.

Wall Pocket.

Cut a piece of card board half diamond shape having the top side nine inches long. Cover this with a handsome brocaded silk for the front and line with thin silk, having both to fit the card board at the bottom but straight above it for six or eight inches. The brocade may be, as in the illustration, made a little wider and then laid at the lower edges of the card board in plaits.

The pocket part is made of plush

lined with light silk. It is made a little larger than the cardboard back and fulled in to meet the edges. About two and one-half inches from the top, plait the back loosely into a two inch space, and tie a ribbon around with bow, and a loop at back to suspend it. Put a bow and ends upon one side of pocket. Silver tassels are fastened to the pointed ends of the ribbons.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

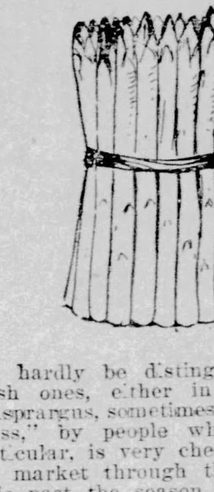
Diamond Lace.

Cast on 25 stitches. Knit across plain. 1st row—slip 1—k 1—o—n—k 6—n—t t o 2—n—k 6—t t o—n 1—t t o 3—k 2. 2d row—s 1—k 2—p 1—k 3—t t o—n—k 7—p 1—k 8—p 1—k 2. 3d row—s 1—k 1—o—n—k 4—n—t t o 2—n—t t o 2—n—k 4—o—n—k 6. 4th row—s 1—k 6—o—n—k 5—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 6—p 1—k 2. 5th row—s 1—k 1—o—n—k 2—n—t t o 2—n—t t o 2—n—n—t t o 2—k 2—o—k 6. 6th row—s 1—b 3—k 3—o—n—k 3—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 4—p 1—k 2. 7th row—s 1—k 1—o—n—t t o 2—n—n—o—n—t t o 2—n—n—o—t t o—n—k 1—t t o 3—k 2. 8th row—s 1—k 2—p 1—k 3—o—n—k 1—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2. 9th row—s 1—k 1—o—n—k 2—n—t t o 2—n—t t o 2—n—t t o 2—n—k 2—n—k 2—o—k 6. 10th row—s 1—k 6—o—n—k 3—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 4—p 1—k 2. 11th row—s 1—k 1—o—n—k 4—n—t t o 2—n—t t o 2—n—k 4—o—n—k 6. 12th row—s 1—p 3—k 3—o—n—k 5—p 1—k 6—p 1—k 2. 13th row—s 11—k 1—o—n—k 6—t t o 2—n—k 6—o—n—k 1—t t o 3—k 2. 14th row—s 1—k 2—p 1—k 3—o—n—k 7—p 1—k 8—p 1—k 2. 15th row—s 1—k 1—o—n—k 16—o—n—k 6. 16th row—s 1—k 6—o—n—k 16—p 1—k 2. 17th row—s 1—k 1—o—n—k 16—o—n—k 7. 18th row—s 1—p 3—k 3—o—n—k 16—p 1—k 2.—Nellie.

SOME EARLY VEGETABLES.

How to Prepare Asparagus and Green Peas.

A few years ago, if one could have his first dish of green peas by the 4th of July, he thought it was plenty soon enough, and they assisted quite as much in making the day one to look forward to, with the older members of the family as the fire-crackers did for the younger ones, while asparagus was considered one of the luxuries to be indulged in only by those to whom the expense was nothing. Now, in this as in all other things, all is changed. Green peas are to be had all the year around. The new crop is on the market by the last of April, and the canned peas are so very nice that they make a substitute that



can hardly be distinguished from the fresh ones, either in taste or color.

Asparagus, sometimes called "sparrow-grass," by people who are not very particular, is very cheap and plenty in the market through the spring. After it is past the season of usefulness as food it doesn't become at all discouraged, and die. Not at all. It keeps on growing and its delicate, feathery leaves and bright red berries make it a thing of beauty and a joy, for sometime, besides being just the thing to hang over mirrors and picture frames in rooms, where flies abide, indeed, one good lady from the country told me that "they did not care to eat sparrow-grass, but they raised it mostly for fly-roosts."

Boiled Asparagus.—Wash the asparagus carefully in cold water and cut off the tough, white ends. Tie the pieces in bundles and put them in a kettle of boiling water and boil for 20 minutes; add 1 teaspoonful of salt and boil 10 minutes longer. Have ready some slices of bread toasted, and the crusts cut off. Drain the asparagus, cut the strings with which it is tied, and lay it on the toast in a hot dish. Mix 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour, till smooth; add 1-2 pt. of the water in which the asparagus was boiled. Stir this continually till it boils, and, after seasoning it with salt and pepper, pour it over the toast and asparagus and serve very hot.

To Cook Fresh Peas.—Shell them just before using and throw them into a kettle of boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt to prevent the skins from cracking. Boil rapidly, from 10 to 20 minutes, trying them after they have boiled 10 minutes, if they are soft enough to mash easily between the thumb and finger, they are done.

Drain them, turn into a hot dish; add a small lump of butter and serve.

To Cook Canned Peas.—After opening the can, drain off all the liquor. Turn the peas into a saucepan, and to every pt. can, add a piece of butter the size of a small egg; salt and pepper to taste. Stir till they are thoroughly heated and serve at once.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Some Questions Asked and Some Answered.

Will the editor kindly suggest a course of reading that will be beneficial to one having literary aspirations?—Lucy Tracy.

The editor has not the time to write out an individual course of reading, but would recommend that this correspondent should carefully read and study the standard works of the best authors, especially those whose line of thought she most prefers. A thorough course of Shakesperian study would be of great benefit.

Is it in good taste to wear a dress made of cream henrietta, quite elaborately trimmed in lace and ribbon and cut low in the neck, to church? When a gentleman accompanies a lady to church, which should enter the door first, in a country church? Should the gentleman always precede the lady up the aisle?—"Daisy Deane."

Such a dress as you describe would be very inappropriate to wear to church. 2.—The gentleman should hold the door open for the lady to pass through, and then precede her up the aisle.—Ed.

Inquiries.

Will Jean Hunt tell me what kind of goods to get to make my little girl a nice white dress for next summer? She is eighteen months old; also, how to make it? I want to make her a real nice one. Why is Easter Sunday called Easter Sunday?—Sallie G.

Will some one give a recipe for clarifying cider vinegar?—W. P. Estorado.

Will some one send a good selection to speak on Children's day?—School Girl.

Will Mary tell me if I can dye a cream colored sateen dress, a good black without having it streaked? My dress is made with a long overskirt and gored skirt with a narrow ruffle around the bottom. The basque has been worn with other skirts, so it will not be good enough to use again. How can I make it?—Mrs. S. I.

Answers.

If Mrs. C. C. will try insect powder under her carpets, I don't think she will be troubled so much with the carpet or moth bug. All furs and woolen goods should be put in tight bags and tied closely by the first of April, or as soon as we are through wearing them, before the moth bugs come to lay their eggs. Then we will have no trouble with moths eating woolens or furs.—A Farmer's Wife.

Martha.—By washing your meats, you really do deprive your family of the life aiding fluid they surely require. Cleanliness in all things, as well as the preparation of food, is a cardinal virtue, but if meat must be washed it should be in very cold water, quickly and carefully wiped dry; then cooked immediately. Pigs feet and beef tongue may always be thoroughly washed (I use ice water), but usually meats do not require this process. Try my advice, and in a short time your delicate children will become pictures of health.—E. A. C., Toledo.

Housekeeper.—The only way to make your hardwood floor look nice is to paint it.

Box 1516.—When your walls become discolored, use alabastine. It may be had in white or any tint desired, is as easily applied as whitewash, and will not rub off. Your druggist can supply you; it is put up in five pound packages and accompanied by full directions for applying.

M. M. E.—If the lining of your porcelain kettle is not cracked it may be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth wet with ammonia.—J. M. McDonald.

How to Clean Silverware with Soda. —Take 1-2 lb. washing soda to 1 gallon rain water; have hot, dip silver in, moving around for a minute or two, or until it looks bright. Then wash in hot soap suds, wipe with soft cloth, and polish with chamois skin. This I read in a paper was used by jewelers, and I find it makes silver look like new.—A Subscriber.

I saw an inquiry in The Blade for a recipe of an old-fashioned Indian pudding. The following I have used for 60 years: 1 qt. boiling new milk; 2 cupfuls of corn meal dissolved in enough new milk to make a thin batter; pour this into the boiling milk and bring all to a boil; salt to taste; take off and add sweet skimmed milk to make a thin batter; add 2 cupfuls of New Orleans molasses, also 2 eggs. Just before placing in the oven add 1 cupful of sweet cream and bake 3 hours.—Mrs. Susan Gilchrist.

Mrs. S. Lathrop, Summit: You may send in an order for a waterproof coat for your husband and son. If you had given your postoffice address we would have replied by letter.—Ed.

THAT ALLOWANCE QUESTION.

What Some of the Household Think About One for the Wife.

What nonesense, to say any woman would not like her husband to make her a weekly or monthly allowance large or small, according to his means. It must have been the opinion of some old fogy as far behind the times as the New England family described in Miss Bouton's Home Talk, "Tidal Wave of Change."

I know women who have kind, indulgent husbands, who give them, pleasantly, whatever money they ask for. And these favored ladies say: "There is nothing I dislike doing more than asking my husband for money. It seems like begging. But I have to, because he never thinks of giving me any unless I do."

If this is the way the fortunate ones feel, how must those who never receive a cent without remonstrance, grumblings and scoldings even?

We hear a great many married ladies criticised now-a-days for not attending to their homes and children, instead of doing other work. This very question of a woman having a little money of her own is at the root of the matter half of the time. I know a lady who is a good housekeeper, who hires her work all done, and works very hard herself at dressmaking, and there is enough wasted in that house to feed a small family. "Why do you do it?" I asked her. "Because," she answered, "I can earn enough to have my work done, and have a little money left that is my own to spend, as I think best for myself and children."

And there's another woman who is the worst and most extravagant housekeeper, because she hurries through it, and slights and leaves undone to get time to give music lessons, so as to earn a little money of her own. And if you will take the trouble to look you will find this the case nine times out of ten.

And last, but not least, there is nothing that causes so much discord and wounded feelings in usually quiet and loving homes, as this same old subject of asking for money.

So, if you are a man reading this, do make your wife a certain allowance, if it is only $5 a month, and she will make it go farther than you possibly could two fives, unless she is different from most women.—Ildah Lawrence.

A Question.

Why should a perfectly harmonious family ever think of an allowance for the wife or mother? Isn't she quite as privileged to go to the money till, when in need of anything, as the masculine member of that household?—Buckeye Girl.

It is Not So.

It has been asserted that women do not care for an allowance for family expenses. I think a man is at the bottom of that assertion. I feel perfectly sure no woman ever made it. To me, there is nothing more humiliating than to have to buy on time, and have my husband go at the end of the year and pay up, or have him come forward and pay my bills when I get through trading, as though I was not to be trusted with the money, as is the general custom among the farming class. I think I hear some man say that's it, that is just where the trouble is, nine women out of every ten would spend their allowance, and the man would have the bills to foot just the same as if there had been no allowance. Mistaken, my friend; how many times have you seen it tried? I will acknowledge that some might not know just how to use their money to the best advantage at first, but not so with the majority. They will trade to a greater advantage than before, but there is a remedy for all ills; pay her every month until she learns, and if you see no difference any other way, rest assured that you will experience fewer electrical storms, and feel more like singing "Home, Sweet Home." Why is it you will trust your wife with your honor, your children, even your business, everything but your money, if you are not a little bit tinctured with selfishness. She can do all the planning and buying, but you must carry the pocketbook and pay the bills. Another thing, you want your sons to be regular young Americas, free-born, independent, patriotic, and all that; you want them to feel it, and look it, yet you want the wives of these sons to be exactly the opposite. They must be meek and lowly little things, ready to drop on their knees and beg for a nickel to buy pins with, while he will spend dollars in—"well it doesn't matter my dear." Can you expect the same mother to bear sons filled with the spirit of freedom and independence, and daughters so entirely lacking in them? If the mothers of this country were allowed more freedom in such things, there would be fewer growling office-seekers and more straightforward, honest men. To those who say their wives are perfectly satisfied and do not want any money of their own, I answer, do you not know still water runs deep? If you could read some of the thoughts that hide under that calm countenance sometimes, you would sink into your boots and pull the top in after you.—Samantha J. Larkins.

Would Be Glad.

I come to say that I would be very glad if my husband would give me an allowance of money, to use exactly as I please, the same as he does. If the women carried the pocketbook I don't believe there is a man living that would like to ask his wife for a quarter or dime, and have her say: "What do you want of it? It is very humiliating. In fact it is humiliating to have to ask even if you do not have to tell what use you wish to put it to. I know women who go without rather than to ask. Why should not a woman have the privilege of buying things that seem foolish to her husband, as well as for a man to spend money for things that seem foolish to the wife? Many men do that, and the wife has to go without things that she really needs, and never says a word about it. There would be trouble if she did. Husbands, if you can't do more, please do give the wife as much as you spend for tobacco; and then don't borrow it back again if you can possibly help it. If you do get into a tight place and have to ask her to lend to you, and she says she can't, don't, for pity sake, ask what she has done with it. For I know that will not be doing as you would be done by. I do not think it is as much selfishness with the men as thoughtlessness. They do not realize that it is a cross for a wife to ask for money; but it is. My husband sometimes gives me money without being asked for it, but I know some who never do, and how I do pity their poor, begging wives.—Emerald.

What man who reads the Household can speak up for himself and his fellow men after reading these letters? Let him do so; he shall have a fair hearing. —Ed.

A THREE PANEL SCREEN.

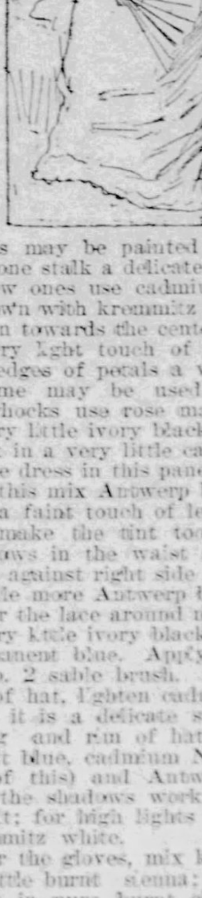
How to Make a Beautiful and Artistic Work.

One of the most convenient articles for a home, and at the same time most pleasing to the eye, if made with taste, is a screen which is here described and illustrated.

The designs which are seen below from 1 to 3 inclusive, are somewhat elaborate, but may be attempted with a moderate amount of experience and a determination to work up to the best results. A three-panel canvas duck screen is represented, both sides being painted. A background is first put in for No. 1, of a delicate tint of blue at top of screen, this is merged into yellow, and the yellow into a very delicate tint of green. For the blue use permanent blue lightened with white and a very small touch of ivory black added. Blend your color in well, allowing it to become nearly dry before laying in the yellow tone.

This first color should extend down about 2 1-2 inches. The edges of the blue may be gently oiled with poppy oil to soften them before applying king's yellow lightened with Kremnitz white, and the faintest touch of scarlet lake added. Let this shade run down for two inches more, then finish the background with a delicate tone of green. This tone is made of emerald green, silver white and a little ivory black mixed.

Paint the rustic chair in shades of brown, using Vandyke brown, burnt sienna and king's yellow. The holly-



hocks may be painted a delicate pink, and one stalk a delicate yellow. For the yellow ones use cadmium No. 1, toning it down with kremnitz white, and working in towards the centers of the flowers a very light touch of ivory black. On the edges of petals a very little orange chrome may be used. For the pink hollyhocks use rose madder, white and a very little ivory black. In the centers work in a very little carmine No. 1.

The dress in this panel is a blue green. For this mix Antwerp blue, silver white and a faint touch of lemon yellow. Do not make the tint too dark. For the shadows in the waist and where dress rests against right side of chair, work in a little more Antwerp blue.

For the lace around neck add to white a very little ivory black, and a touch of permanent blue. Apply the color with a No. 2 sable brush. For painting the top of hat, lighten cadmium with white until it is a delicate straw color. The lining and rim of hat is blue. Use cobalt blue, cadmium No. 1 (a very little of this) and Antwerp blue mixed. For the shadows work in a little pure cobalt; for high lights work in a little kremnitz white.

For the gloves, mix king's yellow and a little burnt sienna; in the shadows work in pure burnt sienna. For high lights use a little kremnitz white.

The roses at corsage are a yellow tea. Use cadmium No. 1 lightened with white, with a very little ivory black worked in for shadows. Use kremnitz white for painting the lace on dress toned with a little ivory black.

The scarf on hat is a very delicate blue. For this use permanent blue mixed with kremnitz white, adding a faint touch of black for the shadows. Hair of figure golden brown. For this use king's yellow and a little burnt sienna mixed, working in a very little lemon yellow. Brows and lashes should be painted with sienna and Vandyke brown, using very little Vandyke brown.

Paint the neck, shoulders and bare portions of arms a flesh tint made of silver white mixed with a very little each of rose madder and cadmium No. 1.

The shadow produced by the scarf falling over right shoulder can be obtained by working in a very little cadmium No. 1, to which the faintest touch of light red has been added. The face tints are delicate, the same colors being used as for neck and shoulders; using a very tiny touch of light red on right cheek and on lips.

Paint the fan an ivory white, mixing permanent blue and kremnitz white and working in a little ivory black in the shadows.

Fig. No. 2 will require a solid back-

ground of pale blue green. Kremnitz white, Antwerp blue, with a very little lemon yellow secures the right tint. For limb of tree use raw umber, burnt sienna and a little king's yellow. For foliage on branch, use three shades of green. One of cobalt blue, with a little each of cadmium No. 1 and white mixed. To produce another shade, add more cadmium.

For another shade mix Antwerp blue and a small touch each of light red and cadmium No. 1.

Paint the owls in shades of brown. Brown madder, Vandyke brown, king's yellow, cobalt blue, ivory black and kremnitz white being used.

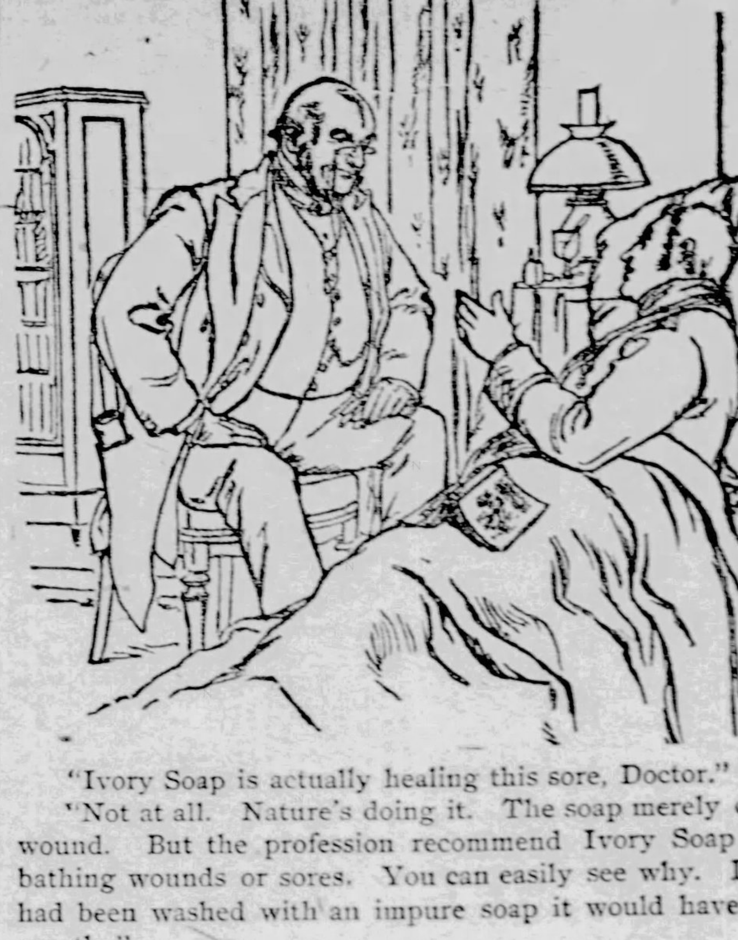
The breast of the larger owl is painted lighter than the top of the head and back. Use king's yellow, a very little white and a small touch of burnt sienna. On tips of claws ivory black and cobalt blue are used, working in a very little white. Paint eyes with brown madder, a little shading of black and a ring of cadmium yellow around each eye.

The fringe of feathers below eyes and nose should be a wood brown, with a very delicate tint of blue worked in next nose. Some cadmium yellow, first a stroke of yellow, then a stroke of brown madder, may be used above nose on head.

The apron on small owl is a yellowish white. Use kremmitz white, mixing in a very little lemon yellow, and a little ivory black in the shadows.

Make the steel shade for scissors by mixing cobalt blue, ivory black and silver white.—Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Muncie, Ind.

TO BE CONTINUED.



"Ivory Soap is actually healing this sore, Doctor."

"Not at all. Nature's doing it. The soap merely cleanses the wound. But the profession recommend Ivory Soap always for bathing wounds or sores. You can easily see why. If your neck had been washed with an impure soap it would have irritated it greatly."

"What soaps are impure, Doctor?"

"Nearly all. The Ivory is a notable exception. That's why we doctors use it. Especially avoid colored or highly perfumed soaps; I am always suspicious of them."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

A UNIQUE RECEPTION

Of Blade Young Folks From All Over the Union.

Reported by Lucy A. Freeman.

"Now remember, Terence, this is not to be a 'Stand-up-in-a-row-and-pay-your-debts' Reception, at all. I am fond of these young people, and wish them to be fond of me, and I have invited them here, to enjoy themselves. Do not fail to provide entertainment for the bookish ones, the artistic ones, and those who love music, as well as for those who like best to talk and laugh, and let there be every-thing in the line of refreshments, that you think Our Young Folks will like best."

"Wud you be havin' music, to fill up the gaps whin things grow dull?" asked Terence meekly.

"Things must not grow dull; I put this whole affair in your hands, and if anything goes wrong, I shall hold you responsible." "And wid that," said Terence, when he told me about it, "she drew herself up in that grandish way she has, that makes you feel as if she was foive fut tin, at the lowest, and give me a luk out of thim dark, bright eyes of hers, and says she, 'You can go now, Terence,' and I wint."

Terence O'Shaughnessy is one of the Puzzlers, and I expect you have all noticed his name in Our Wonder Column, and as the success of the reception was due in great measure to his generalship, you will be interested to know how he looks, perhaps. Imagine, if you can, a blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked, broad-shouldered, Irish giant, whose wit is only equaled by his good-nature, and you have his portrait.

He carried out Miss Bouton's instructions thoroughly, fitting up one of the apartments where the reception was held as a music room, and providing it with every known musical instrument, from a piano to a Jew's harp, including a drum. Another inviting little nook was the library. All the dull books had been pushed out of sight, and the attractive ones were placed where the book-lovers could not fail to enjoy them.

Everywhere through the rooms he

had scattered flowers, and little baskets of bon-bons were constantly appearing in odd corners, much to the delight of some of the younger guests.

The dining-room was a place to be remembered in your dreams, so complete were his arrangements for each guest's comfort. As I was to report the affair, I arrived early and had time to inspect all these details before the hostess came in.

When Terence saw the list of guests who were expected, he knew that she could not possibly receive them all by herself, so he invited a number of young ladies and gentlemen to assist her in this pleasant duty. They were the first to arrive, and had time for a nice little chat together, before the other guests began coming in.

Miss Fannie De Wolf, a member of the Epworth league, from sunny Kansas, stood at Miss Bouton's right, while her left hand was claimed by a blue-eyed Ohio girl, Miss Lillie West, one of our brightest Puzzlers.

The next two places were filled by Miss Julia Dike and her friend, Miss Hattie Cooper, who excited much interest, and perhaps a little envy, by their accounts of the adventures of the magnificent St. Bernard, and the beautiful Norman mare they claim as pets. Miss Susie Wyman, a brown-eyed lassie from Maine, who finds Our Wonder Column not only a pastime but a help in her studies, stood near Miss Bessie Barr, a Nebraska girl, with black eyes, and hair to match. She is a bird lover, and told us of her pet pigeons and canaries.

Three young ladies from Pennsylvania came next, Miss Clara Lillibridge, gray-eyed and dark-haired; Miss Sadie Richey, brown-eyed and fair, and Miss Lillie Fry, whose fair complexion was accentuated by her black tresses. Miss Minnie Lewis, a slender little blonde from Minnesota, and Miss Mary Kiernan, a golden-haired lady from the little state of Rhode Island, stood at either side of Miss Mabel McLean, a stately brunette from Wisconsin.

At this point Terence introduced Mr. Ralph Hunt, a blue-eyed son of Iowa, who did "yeoman service" later on, in the ranks of the assistants of the hostess.

Two young ladies from the Empire state came next, Miss Annie Gilpin and Miss Mary Smythe, both fair and blue-eyed; Miss Matie Peck, from Wisconsin, with the color of ripe chestnuts in her eyes and hair, and roses in her cheeks, stood beside Miss Minnie Mink, of Tennessee, who told us some of the amusing tricks of her little dog, "Caper." Two of Illinois's fair daughters, Miss Mary Young, dark-eyed and slender, and Miss Nora Hare, blue-eyed and musical, found a congenial friend in Miss Hanna Anderson, a petite brunette from Iowa.

Just then Mr. Hunt, who had been feeling somewhat embarrassed at being the only "thorn" in this garden of roses, hailed with delight the entrance of Mr. Bert Bassett, a grey-eyed Ohio boy, with all the easy self-possession natural to the Buckeyes.

Miss Daisy Tiedeman (who owned unhesitatingly that her hair was red) came in next, and as she wore spectacles (for near-sightedness), she lent a Bostonian air to the company. Miss Coral Ireland, from New York, and Miss Luella Case, of Kansas, came in together. Both are blondes, and Miss Case ranged herself beside the auburn-haired Miss Daisy, and a good-natured discussion followed, as to whose hair was the reddest.

Miss Ella Zook, of Iowa, created considerable amusement, telling us of her "blue" cat. We thought he might be excused for being blue, when she said his name was "Philander Murry."

Miss Leah Guard, a tall, slender young woman from Ohio, with eyes like twin chestnuts, said cats were well enough; she had a nice old Tabby herself, but her baby brother was the dearest pet she had.

Another brown-haired Ohio girl, Miss Irma Boyle, said The Blade had been a member of her father's family just as many years as she had herself. Miss Lucy McDaniels, a pretty, gray-eyed brunette from Missouri, and Miss Eva Buckman, a brown-eyed Iowa belle, played escort to two "fairladies," Miss Julia Besley, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Minerva Wade, from "Ole Virginny;" while behind them came two worthy representatives of enterprising South Dakota, Miss Mary Payne, a tall, black-haired, stately blonde, and Mr. Charles Gilbert, who brought a breath of the free air of his Western home with him.

Miss May Myer, a golden-haired, brown-eyed young lady from Indiana, was escorted by Mr. Ira Benton, a stalwart, black-eyed Hoosier, who agreed to do all sorts of possible and impossible things in the service of the hostess. Mr. William Harris, a young academician from New York, was in the midst of a very entertaining account of his pet crows when the Young Folks began arriving, and the hostess and her corps of assistants were kept busy enough welcoming them. A great deal of credit is due the young ladies and gentlemen of the reception committee for their untiring efforts to make the affair a success.

Wherever there was a specially gay group of youngsters you were sure to find one of this committee was the center of attraction. Such a group I found in front of the picture, "A Yard of Cats," a little later.

"Do you know," I heard Miss Lena Holcombe, a brown-haired, grey-eyed little maiden saying, "that big white kitty looks just like our Topsey? He is six years old, and has one grey eye and one blue one, and is a very, very good old cat." "Those four little white kittens look like mine at home," chimed in Miss Bertie Pallister.

"And that big yellow one is the very picture of one of ours," said Homer Loomis, his big black eyes shining with interest.

"I have a kittie that is white all but his ears and tail," said Miss Neva Watt, a blue-eyed little damsel. "He can walk on his front feet if you hold up his back ones, and his name is Sambo Peter Watt."

"We have a big cat named Tyke," said Miss Mary Green. "He is all white except his tail, and that is black with a white tip, and he has a black spot in his forehead." "Yes," interrupted her sister Zoe, "and he will stand up and beg for food, and if we do not give him something, he will slap us with his paw."

TO BE CONTINUED.

So many young people responded to the editor's invitation to a reception that it was impossible to give at one time the full report, and a part was necessarily deferred until next week. It was a very large gathering and well managed by Terence, as all who were present will admit.—Ed.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHAT ARE WE?

We are sometimes called Canada pouched rats, but that is not our proper name. We are found in all the prairie regions of the Mississippi. Our heads are ugly, and on the sides of our neck, reaching back to our shoulders, are pouches, in which we carry our food. Our bodies are about nine inches long. We dig our galleries of an oval shape, reaching a few inches under the surface of the ground, coming to the surface every fifteen or twenty feet. Our mounds are usually about the size of a small water bucket. Our food consists of roots and vegetables.

2.—DOUBLE ZIG-ZAG

X X O X X O
X O X X O X
O X X O X X
X X O X X O
X X O X X O
X O X X O X
O X X O X X
X X O X X O
X X O X X O
X O X X O X
O X X O X X

1. Plundering.
2. Masses of people.
3. Blunt.
4. To happen.
5. A stain on reputation.
6. A famous writer of boys' books.
7. To encourage.
8. A horizontal runner from a plant.
9. A criminal's abode.
10. A certain amount of money.
11. How boards are fastened to a fence.

Left zigzag—The act of forbidding.
Right zigzag—Pertaining to instruction.

"NED."

3.—A COMPOSITE BIRD.

Add ½ of a kite, 1-7 of a sparrow, ½ of a flamingo, ¼ of a gull, and 1-6 of a turkey, and have for a result a bird dear to Americans.

J. F. LAWSON, JR.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in mine but not in yours,
My second is in hay but not in mowers,
My third is in door but not in key,
My fourth is in bark but not in tree,
My fifth is in plate but not in dish,
My sixth is in whale but not in fish,
My seventh is in grass but not in seed,
My eighth is in will but not in deed,
My ninth is in stand but not in sit,
My whole is an author famed for his wit.

IRMA G. THOMPSON.

5.—CHARADE.

My first is a perfume; my second is a ruminating quadruped; my whole is an animal found in the polar regions.

GRACE REED.

6.—ACROSTIC.

Each word is composed of six letters, the primals and finals forming the name of a great statesman and soldier.

1. The land of corn and wine.
2. A puzzle.
3. A drink of the gods.
4. An animal.
5. A substance that neutralizes acids.
6. Morning songs.
7. Color.
8. A great number.

"SOUTH BYRON."

7.—CONUNDRUMS.

1. What is the difference between a new five-cent piece and an old-fashioned quarter? FREDERICK PENCE.
2. Why is a clock like a frightened child? LIZZIE OTTERSON.

Answers to Puzzles, April 6.

1. A Stork.
2. The Leopard.
3. Revised Encyclopedia Brittanica.
4. S-t-able.
5. Date, pear, orange, plum, fig, prune, apple, peach, lemon, currant.
6. Leaven-worth.
7. 1—The fox and the rooster, which took a brush and a comb between them. 2—It takes a long time to get enough.

Chat.

The prize for the best list of 10 puzzles was awarded to Miss Helen E. Waldron, Toledo, O., for the list known as the Proverb series. The competitors whose puzzles ranked next in excellence were: "Ned," Toledo, O.; Miss Nettie Mecord, Dahlgren, Ill., and Miss Edith W. Eddy; while excellent lists were also sent by Misses Mary Eddy and Mabel Scott.

We at first intended publishing the names of all competitors, but found that our space would not permit us to do so, but take this opportunity to thank all who sent lists, and to assure them that their puzzles will be credited to them for the prize to be given at the end of the year.

Next week we shall print the name of the winner of the prize offered for the best list of solutions of the prize puzzles.

Miss Grace Munroe:—Your puzzles were very acceptable, and will be published May 26, the nearest date to that for which they were intended, that we can reach.

Miss Eva Beatty:—Your answers were correct; let us hear from you again.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

WASHINGTON.

INSTALLED AS AMBASSADOR

From Great Britain to the United States.

Washington, April 12.—Sir Julian Pauncefote becomes dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington by virtue of his reception by the President as ambassador from Great Britain. As Sir Julian is the first ambassador from any country to the United States, the presentation of his papers to Mr. Cleveland was made a function of more than usual ceremony.

Sir Julian with Hon. Michael Herbert and the other attaches of the British embessy met Secretary Gresham at the State department shortly before 3 o'clock. All the British representatives were in court uniform, Sir Julian's coat being of velvet elaborately trimmed

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

with gold lace. At 3 o'clock the party proceeded to the White House, and at once went to the blue room. When the President entered the room, Sir Julian stepped forward and presenting his credentials to him made a brief speech, to which the President made fitting reply.

Nominations.

Washington, April 12.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Andrew Fyfe, of Michigan, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Washington, April 13.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Alexander W. Ferrell, of Texas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey.

John J. Hawkins, of Arizona territory, to be associate justice of the Supreme court of the territory of Arizona.

James F. Read, of Arkansas, to be attorney of the United States for the Western district of Arkansas.

George J. Crump, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for the Western district of Arkansas.

John H. M. Wigan, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.

Washington, April 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, to be chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Seth Shepard, of Texas, to be associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Levi H. Manning, of Arizona, to be surveyor general of Arizona; John Lafabee, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. D.; William Aughin, of Minnesota, to be receiver of public moneys at Crookston, Minn.; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be recorder of the general land office; Robert K. Gillespie, of Tennessee, to be principal clerk of the public lands in the general land office; John C. Geraghty, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota; Charles H. Miller, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Galena, Ills.

Washington, April 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: John H. Wise, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Francisco.

William L. Kee, of West Virginia, to be principal clerk on private land claims in the general land office.

Washington, April 17.—Just before the Senate adjourned Saturday, the President sent the following nominations to that body:

Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, to be commissioner of internal revenue.

John W. Riddle, of Minnesota, to be secretary of legation of the United States in Turkey.

Joseph S. Miller, nominated to be commissioner of internal revenue, is the first appointment by Mr. Cleveland of one of his most important former heads of departments. Mr. Miller served in this same capacity during Mr. Cleveland's first administration and made a record that commended itself not only to his own party, but to Republicans as well. The appointment is a most popular one.

John W. Riddle, of Minnesota, nominated to be secretary of legation to Turkey, is a nephew of Judge Flandreau, one of the pioneers of the Northwest section and a Democrat of the old school. He passed much of his time abroad and is a linguist of ability.

The Senate shortly afterwards adjourned sine die.

ORGANIZE A CORN PROPAGANDA

Big Scheme Which Secretary Morton Has on Hand.

Washington, April 17.—Secretary Morton has d termined to organize the corn propaganda in Europe. He invites the co-operation in this work of all manufacturers of corn products, from which he desires, as a preliminary step, to obtain a full statement of the various kinds of products made from corn by the manufacturers in each state, with a brief statement as to the characteristics and excellence. Senator Mattes, of Nebraska, having accepted the appointment proffered to him by the secretary, will shortly be in Washington for conference as to carrying the work abroad. Secretary Morton proposes to avail himself of the general character of the appropriation under which this work is conducted, which covers investigations into the demands of foreign markets for agricultural products of the United States to broaden the scope of Mr. Mattes's work.

Among other things Mr. Mattes will be instructed to investigate the tobacco laws in force in European countries, known generally as the "Regie," with a view of ascertaining just how far the control by European governments of this important industry affects the American tobacco growers by imposing restrictions upon the tobacco export trade with such countries, and to ascertain whether it is not possible to secure a freer market for the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries.

Mr. Mattes will also investigate the subject of the sale of American meat products in Germany and France, to ascertain whether this trade is not seriously impeded, in spite of the withdrawal of restrictions on our inspected meat products by those countries, by local or municipal restrictions.

SERIOUS UPRISING IN COREA.

Steps Taken by State Department to Avert Bloodshed.

Washington, April 12.—A general uprising of natives against Christians is threatened in Corea, and prompt steps have been taken by the State department and Navy department to avert bloodshed. Beyond the fact that the trouble arises from a hatred for the missionaries, and that citizens of the United States are in danger, no information is obtainable at either the State or Navy departments about the matter.

Roach's Case.

Washington, April 12.—Democratic Senators in caucus have decided that the Roach case shall not be investigated this session, but that inquiry shall be had in the Martin case.

COMMISSIONER BLOUNT'S ACT

In Line With His Instructions from the Administration.

Washington, April 17.—"Yes, he is acting under orders." It was Secretary Gresham who acknowledged this to a correspondent, in answer to the direct question if Mr. Blount's actions in Honolulu were under orders from the department. Secretary Gresham seemed in a very good humor, and said: "I have received dispatches from Hawaii, but further than this I can not say. There is nothing to give to the press. The fact that I have heard from Honolulu must cover all."

"Is Mr. Blount acting under orders from the department?" asked the correspondent.

Secretary Gresham replied: "My answer already covers all."

Then he turned to an office-seeker who was waiting to press his claims and grasped him by the hand, but suddenly changing his mind, Secretary Gresham turned and said, in a decisive manner, as if rendering a verdict from the bench: "Yes, he is acting under orders."

Then he nodded an adieu and turned to the office-seeker.

The dispatch received at the State department from Mr. Blount was a long one, and gave the particulars of the hauling down of "Old Glory," and stated that he had carried out all of the President's orders.

Mr. Carter's Movements.

Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian annexation commissioner, has not received any word from his government yet, and he said that he expected his advices would come by mail. He had a long conference with Secretary Gresham, and after the talk the secretary went to the White House. The feeling over the hauling down of the American flag has not died out here, nor is it likely to. The fact that Mr. Cleveland used an ex-rebel as his agent in pulling down the Stars and Stripes is commented on as one of the unfortunate blunders Mr. Cleveland has the habit of making.

"The fact that he allowed the flag to come down is bad enough," is the way a Democrat expressed it, "but to use an ex-rebel for the purpose will hurt Mr. Cleveland more than can be estimated yet. It would seem that when he sent Blount to Honolulu and gave him his orders to pull down the flag at once, he would have thought of the talk it would cause, but Cleveland seems to have given up thinking of results. He is headstrong and reckless."

It is thought here that Mr. Blount's instructions contain provisions to restore the Queen if he finds it necessary, and that the commissioners waited for the effect of his hauling down the flag to wear off before he attempted his coup.

GENERAL OLNEY'S CURTNESS

As Displayed to Col. Windy Wilson—How the Latter Was Treated.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—Attorney General Olney has just returned from a week's trip to his New England home, and evidently inhaled so much of that exclusive atmosphere that he could not come down at once to the common everyday air of the Capitol. At any rate Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, thinks so.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wilson was chairman of the last Democratic national convention at Chicago, and might have been attorney general himself had he so desired. Mr. Olney has given a rigid order to the colored messenger who stands at his door at the department of justice to admit no one to his presence until after due presentation of card. Mr. Wilson called the other day, and when he approached the

New England Curtness.

attorney general's office, the messenger, knowing him very well, promptly ushered him into the august presence of Mr. Olney.

That gentleman was very busy, and Mr. Wilson quietly sat down in one corner of the room. After awhile the Cabinet officer glanced up from his papers, and, seeing the visitor, whose approach had not been duly heralded, said to him with New England curtness: "How did you get in here?" Mr. Wilson explained modestly that he had come in through the door, as was his custom, and that the messenger knowing him, had not considered it necessary to first ask permission for his entrance.

Thereupon Mr. Olney summoned the messenger. Turning to the frightened colored man he thundered at him: "I want it distinctly understood that hereafter no man comes into my office until he sends in his card and I decide whether or not I want to see him. This applies to Senators, Representatives and everybody else."

Without deigning a look at Mr. Wilson, Mr. Olney turned on his heel and went back to his desk, where he very demonstratively busied himself with some papers. Mr. Wilson is noted in Congress as one of the most suave and self-possessed members of the House, but for once he laid aside his self-possession and gave Mr. Olney a very brief but expressive recognition of this conduct.

VERY IMPORTANT DECISION

How Republicans in Office Will be Allowed to Serve Four Years.

Washington, April 17.—(Special.)—The postmaster general rendered an important decision this morning, which probably had an important bearing as to the length of time several thousand Republicans will continue in office. Congressman Springer asked him for a decision as to whether a Republican postmaster appointed toward the close of Harrison's term to succeed a Republican postmaster would be considered as simply filling out an unexpired term of his predecessor, or be allowed to serve the full of four years from the date of his appointment.

The postmaster general, after considering the case, decided he would be permitted to serve out his four years' term. This rule will hold good in all cases of postmasters appointed as successors to other Republican postmasters and thus extend the term of many to near the close of the present administration, and if followed in other departments as it surely will be, will effect thousands of important offices.

Eckles Confirmed.

Washington, April 12.—Eckels, nominated for comptroller of the currency, was confirmed in the Senate.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

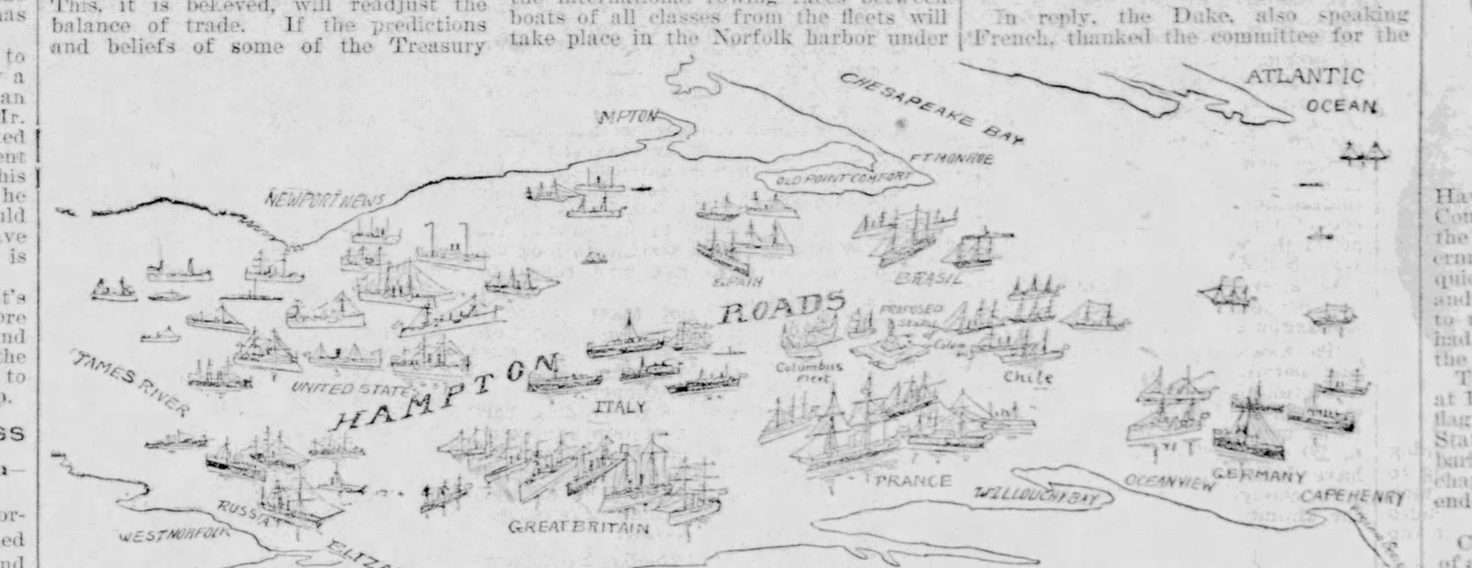
Carlisle and the President Not of One Mind.

Washington, April 18.—It is understood that there is some difference of opinion between President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle as to what course should be pursued on the financial question, the President rather leaning to an issuance of bonds should the free gold be entirely exported, while Mr. Carlisle feels it would be better financial policy to use for the present a portion of the gold reserve, which he believes the secretary of the Treasury is legally entitled to do. If it became apparent that exports were to continue in large amounts he would then probably consent to the bond issue.

In the order of the secretary of the Treasury directing that no more gold certificates be issued at present, Mr. Carlisle is considered to have taken an excellent precautionary measure, and the action is generally commended.

There are three things which can be done, either bonds can be issued, the gold reserve utilized to such a point that it is not considered advisable to utilize any more of it, or the coin certificate might be paid in silver dollars, instead of gold, as is now done. It is likely that the latter course will be adopted should the emergency arise.

It is thought, however, that if the present month can be tided over that the financial situation will assume a different appearance. Most of the spring importation have been made, and the travel of foreigners to this country will be begun. The number of persons which usually go abroad each summer will be greatly reduced on account of the World's Fair, and, on the other hand, citizens of foreign countries are expected to visit this country in large numbers, and will undoubtedly spend a great deal of money while here. This, it is believed, will readjust the balance of trade. If the predictions and beliefs of some of the Treasury officials is fulfilled the gold shipments will probably cease by the end of the month, and the amount of free gold in the Treasury again increase.



THE FLEETS IN HAMPTON ROADS.

OFFICE SEEKERS HANG ON

With the Idea of Wearing Out the President's Patience.

Washington, April 18.—No indication of the effect that the adjournment of the Senate will have on the unprovided office-seekers could be had at the White House yesterday for the reason that Mondays are reserved by the President for interrupted office work. As to-day is Cabinet day, only one hour will be given to seeing visitors, who, by the rules, are restricted to senators and representatives. Wednesday, however, they will be free to come—senators and representatives from 10 to 12 o'clock, with the privilege of bringing as many constituents as they please with them—all others on business from 12 to 1 o'clock and the general public at the last named hour.

Unusual exodus is noticeable at the railway stations, but this fact hardly forms a criterion on which to base an estimate of the percentage of those who have given up the ship to those who cling to hope at the expense of board bills. To-morrow, therefore, will be the great day at the White House for the determination of the question whether despair or hope is in the ascendancy.

There are some who believe that there will be a few callers, while others are inclined to the opinion that the office-seekers will come en masse for a grand final effort to bring the President around to their way of thinking before leaving for home.

The adjournment of the Senate has been followed by an exodus of senators from the city and the Capitol building has a very deserted look. A number of senators are hidden in their rooms behind locked doors attending to correspondents and seeking to avoid visitors and office-seekers. A number have arranged to witness the naval review and will leave this week for the rendezvous. Others are preparing to depart on the various investigating trips that were ordered during the closing hours of the session.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Fine Atmospheric Conditions Prevailed in Chile.

Valparaiso, April 17.—Observations of the total solar eclipse were taken yesterday at Mina Aris, Harvard college station. The weather was clear during all phases of the eclipse, with no passing cloud and no haze to mar the observation. Atmospheric conditions were all that could have been wished for, and the results will be satisfactory to the highest degree. Upon review of all of the observations it may be said the corona was the same as that of 1871, as drawn by Lais. Numerous and satisfactory photographs were secured.

London, April 17.—A dispatch from Bathurst, British Gambia, states that the British astronomers at the station on the Salum river in French Senegambia obtained fine observations of the eclipse of the sun yesterday.

Madrid, April 17.—The eclipse of the sun was clearly visible from this city yesterday.

LAKES AND THE MISSISSIPPI

To be United by a Canal from Duluth to St. Paul.

St. Paul, April 17.—A good deal of surprise was occasioned in business circles here when it was learned that just before the closing of the office of the secretary of state capitalists of Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago had filed articles of incorporation for the Minnesota canal company, with a capital of $20,000,000.

The documents recites that the incorporators of the company intend constructing canals and improving the water ways of Minnesota. A little inquiry develops the fact that the seven men mentioned in the articles are backed by men worth millions, and the construction of a great canal between St. Paul and Duluth will be begun at an early date, probably by the middle of the summer.

PUBLISHERS ARE ENJOINED.

No More Reprints of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

New York, April 17.—A decision has been handed down by Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit court, in the protracted suit of A. and C. C. Blackburg, of Edinburgh, publishers of the Encyclopedia Britannica against Funke & Wangalls and the Henry G. Allen company, of this city, for the piracy of their publication, and it is in favor of the plaintiffs, and permanently enjoins these defendants from manufacturing or selling the reprints.

Chinese for the Fair.

San Francisco, April 15.—On the China steamer which is due here to-morrow will be 250 Chinese, on their way to the World's Fair at Chicago. They consist of actors, acrobats, artisans, priests, etc., and will inhabit the Chinese village at the fair. Two hundred and thirty more will arrive on the next steamer. They will be admitted under the act of Congress granting all nations permission to send representatives to the World's Fair.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS!

If you will send us within the next 30 days a photograph or a tintype of yourself, or any member of your family, living or dead, we will make you one of our enlarged life-like CRAYON PORTRAIT absolutely free of charge. This offer is made to introduce our artistic portraits in your vicinity. Put your name and address back of photo. and send same to us. (Established in 1876.) References: all newspaper publishers, Banks, and Express Companies of New York and Brooklyn. P. S.—We will forfeit $100 to anyone sending us photo. and not receiving crayon picture Free of charge. Address all letters to TANQUEREY PORTRAIT SOCIETY, 741 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

This Week a Week of Fetes and Festivals—The Ships in Rendezvous in Hampton Roads.

Norfolk, Va., April 17.—The rendezvous has begun, and it is in Hampton Roads that the greatest international fleet of all times is to-day assembled. The fleet of Xerxes must have awed the Greeks as does this tremendous array of "armed neutrality" the modern world. The Armada was great in its day, and so were the fleets that gathered to besige Sebastopol. But the advances made in naval construction have been almost miraculous in their prodigiousness, and so it is that the war vessels gathered in Hampton Roads to-day could in a day destroy a coast nation as extensive as the line from Key West to New York. The final programme arranged by the Hampton Roads Naval Rendezvous committee provides for opening the local celebration at Norfolk this evening by a free excursion for school children to see the vessels assembled for the naval review.

The bicycle contests have been postponed from to-day until to-morrow, and to-morrow, also, an amateur rowing regatta will be held. On Wednesday the international rowing races between boats of all classes from the fleets will take place in the Norfolk harbor under the management of officers selected by Admiral Gherardi and the admirals of visiting squadrons. On Thursday the military parade and competitive drill will occur. On Friday the contests between military, naval and civic bands will take place in the morning, with a parade of all trades, civic societies and schools for prizes, and at night fireworks and an international ball will fill the day. On Saturday international races between the admirals' barges, sailing races between boats from the fleets of all nations, and a grand pyrotechnic display at night will conclude the week's festivities.

Into Review Formation.

The fleet will start for New York on the morning of April 24, and will anchor that night at Sandy Hook. The fleet will get into review formation on the morning of April 25, and enter by the main channel at twenty-three minutes to 4 p. m., anchoring in the lower bay on the ebb tide before thirteen minutes to 6 p. m. The most interesting days for those who wish to view the fleet will be on April 26, when the ships will come up the harbor and take their positions in line, and on April 27.

Anchors will be weighed about 9 o'clock in the morning of April 26, and after entering the Hudson river the interval between the two columns will be reduced to 400 yards. The fleet will come to a final anchorage, with the heads of the columns off Eighty-ninth street and the rear off Thirty-fourth street. The afternoon will be devoted to getting ready for the review on April 27.

Colors will be hoisted at 8 o'clock on the day of the review, and at 9:30 each of the United States ships will drop her steam launch astern by a towline about midway to the next ship, and let her lie there with an officer in charge, guard flag flying and steam up ready to assist the patrol division in preventing encroachment upon the reserved waters.

President Cleveland will embark on the Dolphin, anchored off Twenty-fourth street, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., and the entire fleet will join in the ceremonies with which the President is received. Soon after the Dolphin will fire a signal gun, trip her anchor, steam on midway between the two columns of ships and anchor just above the fleet. The Miantonomoh's 10-inch gun will answer the Dolphin's signal, and all hands will salute the President as he passes.

An Imposing Sight.

It will be a very imposing sight as the President passes along the line. The yards of the fleet will be manned together. Every man in the service will be placed where he can be seen. When the Dolphin's bow is opposite each ship's stern the officers and crew will salute, the band will play the national air, and a 21-gun salute will be given. Commanding officers will leave their ships and pay their respects to the President on the Dolphin after she anchors. The President will visit every vessel, and as he leaves salutes will be fired. With the last gun the President's flag will be hauled down and the ceremonies of the day will be concluded.

Here is the American review fleet, together with the captains or commanders in charge:

Philadelphia, flagship, Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, commander-in-chief, Capt. Albert S. Barker, commanding.

Baltimore, Capt. G. W. Sumner, commanding.

San Francisco, Capt. J. C. Watson, commanding.

Charleston, Capt. H. F. Picking, commanding.

Chicago, flagship, Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, commanding division. Capt. John F. McGlensey, commanding.

Miantonomoh, Capt. Montgomery Sicard, commanding.

Vesuvius, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, commanding.

Kearsage, Commander A. S. Crowinshield, commanding.

Concord, Commander Edwin White, commanding.

Atlanta, Capt. F. J. Higginson, commanding.

Newark, flagship, Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham, Capt. Silas Casey, commanding.

Bennington, Commander R. B. Brodford, commanding.

Yorktown, Commander Frank Wildes, commanding.

Bancroft, Lieut.-Commander Ast Walker, commanding.

Cushing, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, commanding.

Constellation, Commander C. F. Goodrich, commanding.

Yantic, Commander Samuel Belden, commanding.

The official list of foreign vessels here is as follows:

Argentine—Nueve de Julio, protected cruiser.

Brazil—Aquidaban, battleship. Tirandentez, gun vessel. Republica, protected cruiser.

England—Blake, armored cruiser. Australia, armored cruiser. Magicienne, protected cruiser. Tartar, par pro. cruiser. Partridge, par pro. cruiser.

France—Jean Bart, protected cruiser. Arethuse, unprotected cruiser. Hussaro, unprotected cruiser.

Germany—Kaiserin Augusta, unprotected cruiser. Seeadler, unprotected cruiser.

Holland—Van Speyk, protected cruiser.

Italy—Etna, par pro. cruiser. Giovanni Bausan, protected cruiser. Dogali, armored cruiser.

Russia—Dmitri Donskoi, armored cruiser. General Admiral, par pro. cruiser. Rynda, protected cruiser.

Spain—Reina Regente, protected cruiser. Infanta Isabel, unprotected cruiser. Nueva Espana, torpedo vessel.

News Items.

It is stated that the Russian government has consented to the appointment of a joint mission to delimit the boundaries of the Pamirs.

The relics and ancient documents of Maryland will not be sent to Chicago to aid the states display at the World's Fair. So decides the commissioner in charge of them.

VERAGUA'S DUKE.

Visits the Shores of the New World—A Splendid Reception Given Him by Prominent New Yorkers.

New York, April 15.—The blood of Columbus once more visits the New World. Don Christobal Colon of La Corda, Duke of Veragua, Marquis of Jamaica and Admiral and Adelantado, Mayor of the Indies, the lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, chief of the World's Fair commission from Spain, arrived here this morning on the American line steamship New York, reaching quarantine at 6 o'clock.

Gen. Porter found the duke in the main saloon with his suite, and after an introduction led the way to the Blackbird, on which the whole party were embarked.

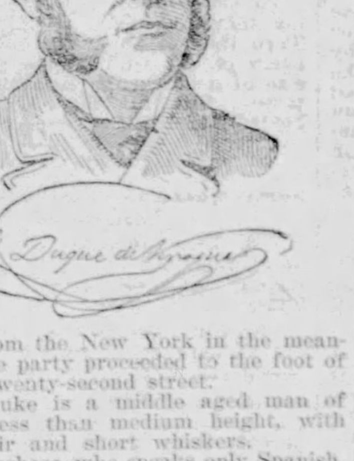
Arriving in the main cabin of the Blackbird, the party arranged themselves somewhat informally, with Gen. Porter facing the duke and the duchess, who was to the left, a little behind her husband, Commander Dickins and the Spanish guests in various parts of the circle, and the other members of the suite on one side.

Gen. Porter asked the duke if he spoke French, and receiving an affirmative reply, delivered an address of welcome in that language.

The Duke's Reply.

In reply, the Duke, also speaking French, thanked the committee for the honor, and asked that they convey to the mayor and citizens his thanks for their attention. While he was proud of his illustrious ancestor, he said, he could not help feeling that the greatest credit was not due to him, but to the American people for the marvelous work they have accomplished in developing the new world. He expressed the gratification of his family for the cordial reception, and said he hoped to be able at some time to reciprocate.

His daughter, son and two nephews were then introduced by Commander Dickins, the duke's official escort, after which the Blackbird, having been cast



loose from the New York in the meantime, the party proceeded to the foot of West Twenty-second street.

The duke is a middle aged man of rather less than medium height, with gray hair and short whiskers.

The duchess, who speaks only Spanish, is a remarkably handsome woman, bright and vivacious. She chatted with the commander and Mrs. Dickins on their way to the wharf expressing her admiration of the harbor and of the new American liner which had brought her over sea.

HARRISON WILL SOON BEGIN

His Proposed Lectures at Leland Stanford University.

New York, April 18—Senator Leland Stanford said yesterday that ex-President Harrison would soon begin his course of lectures at the Leland Stanford Jr., university.

"I have an abhorence of war," he explained, "and I have suggested to Gen. Harrison that in his lectures he devotes himself to any extent he desires to arguments for peace arbitration. It seems to me that in nearly all, if not all cases hostilities can be prevented by a resort to arbitration. If the international laws now in existence are not adequate they can be amended so that war can be made a thing of the past.

"I look for splendid results from the ex-President's lectures. He is one of the greatest lawyers in the country, and the twelve or more times he appears befor the students can not be but productive of benefit."

Senator Stanford is not at all well. He has hardly recovered from a severe attack of grip. He and Mrs. Stanford will leave for San Francisco within a day or two.

Maximum Freight Bill.

Lincoln, Neb., April 13.—Gov. Crounse signed the Newberry maximum freight rate bill passed by the legislature. The new law will go into effect in about three months.

Reaches Chicago.

Chicago, April 15.—The great 124-ton Krupp gun reached South Chicago last night, and was taken into the World's Fair grounds and set up to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ANOTHER DIREFUL EARTHQUAKE

Visited the Island of Zante—Hundreds of People Killed.

Athens, April 17.—The island of Zante, one of the principal Ionian islands, was visited by a most destructive earthquake this morning, resulting in great loss of life and property. The shock appears to have been most violent in the city of Zante, the greater part of which was destroyed. The people are panic stricken and the authorities helpless. The streets are impassable, being filled with masses of stone and timber, the wreckage of the houses which were thrown down by the earthquake. Thus far the bodies of twenty persons killed by falling walls have been removed from the debris, and it is feared that many more dead are in the ruins. The number of persons injured runs up into the hundreds.

The city presents a scene of desolation, and it is doubtful if it ever recovers from the series of misfortunes that have befallen it within the past three months. There is bound to be an enormous amount of suffering, and outside aid will be urgently required to prevent sickness and starvation.

The shock occurred at 7:30 a. m. Most of the buildings that stood erect after the shocks of February and March were either thrown down or shattered so as to be unfit for occupancy. The church of St. Dionysius and the government offices were thrown down.

Advices from the interior show that the whole island has been devastated. Many villages have been destroyed, and it is thought that the loss of life has been very great. News of the destruction comes in very slowly.

LOWERING THE FLAG

Of the United States—It No Longer Floats at Honolulu—Commissioner Blount Orders it Down.

Honolulu, April 14.—Blount has backed down. The United States flag, which has been floating over Honolulu, the capital of Oahu, has been pulled down, and the protectorate declared and established by Minister Stevens abolished. The Hawaiian monarchy has been virtually established.

On the afternoon of March 31 the commissioner held a lengthy and secret conference with President Dole and the ministry, at which he notified them of his intention to declare off the protectorate established by Minister Stevens, February 16. It is understood that he gave as his reason therefore that the Washington administration did not regard the protectorate as necessary, and further, that it was incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations that might be arranged between the two countries. The United States however, would brook no hostile interference in

COMMISSIONER BLOUNT.

Hawaii affairs by any foreign power. Conscious of their strength in view of the latter assurance the provisional government somewhat reluctantly acquiesced in the commissioner's decision, and prepared to order out their forces to maintain the peace and order which had continued almost unbroken during the protectorate.

The stars and stripes were lowered at 10 o'clock, April 1, and the Hawaiian flag run up in its place. The United States marines, shortly afterward, embarked on the Boston, and another chapter in Hawaiian history had been ended.

Blount is a Sphinx.

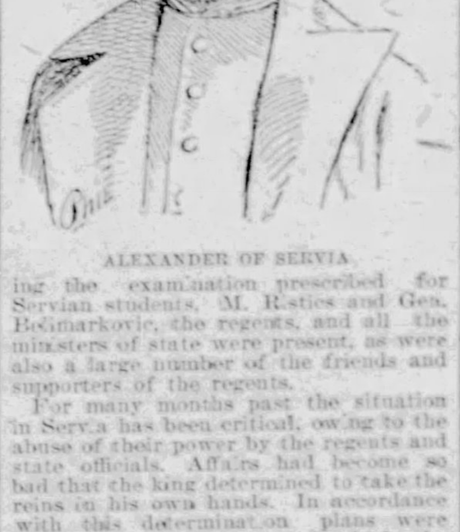
Commissioner Blount remains much of an American sphinx to the majority of the people here. He is a good questioner, but is not so ready at imparting information. About the only public knowledge had of him here is contained in a letter of President Cleveland to President Dole, dated March 11, in which Mr. Cleveland says: "I have made choice of James H. Blount, one of our distinguished citizens, as my special commissioner to visit the Hawaiian Islands, and make a report to me concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two countries, and in all matters affecting relations with the government of the Hawaiian Islands his authority in paramount. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he would use every endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments."

This sounded well, but to a divided people, both sides of which may be considered as waiting on his individual action before shaping their course, something more was expected of the commissioner. The royalists, in view of Blount's first official act, which was unaccompanied by any word of explanation, are greatly encouraged. It is known that Minister Stevens was not informed of the commissioner's intention to lower the flag and the provisional government had less than 24 hours' notice. The members of the provisional government called on Commissioner Blount in a body April 5, returning his official visit of March 30, when he was introduced by Minister Stevens and presented his credentials. The conference at Blount's cottage lasted over an hour.

KING ALEXANDER, OF SERVIA,

Assumes the Reins of Government and Arrests the Servian Regents.

Belgrade, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat was effected here last night, and King Alexander I, the youthful ruler of Servia, who has heretofore governed the country through regents, to-day rules in his own name. A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in pass-



ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

ing the examination prescribed for Servian students. M. Ristics and Gen. Belimarkovic, the regents, and all the ministers of state were present, as were also a large number of the friends and supporters of the regents.

For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical, owing to the abuse of their power by the regents and state officials. Affairs had become so bad that the king determined to take the reins in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the regents and the ministry would be ousted without opportunity for opposition.

Unsuspectingly the regents and ministers attended the banquet, and while they were enjoying themselves at the palace detachments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the ministers' houses and occupied the government buildings. At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress King Alexander proclaimed that he had attained his majority and that he had assumed with the skupshtina the government of the country.

The Regents Dumbfounded.

As a matter of fact the king had not attained his majority. According to Servian law he does not become of age until he is 18 years old, and as he was born August 14, 1876, he will not be 18 for considerably over a year. When the deposed regents and ministers heard the proclamation they were dumbfounded. The king and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and soldiers, who were in waiting at once placed the regents and ministers under arrest, and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard.

The Servian army is loyal to the king. Had it not been the coup d'etat would not have been possible. After the issuing of the proclamation and long before daybreak the king proceeded to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty.

STRONGLY ENDORSED.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appears to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cures liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Protect Against Cold.

Hot houses are a prolific source of colds. The way to avoid the danger is to secure some efficient protection for the more sensitive parts of the body when one goes out into the cold air.

Allcock's Porous Plasters supply this need exactly. They protect the skin, which becomes weakened by excessive heat. They also strengthen it by keeping the pores open and thus assist Nature to overcome the congestion which so often attends exposure. As a result the skin is kept in a perfectly healthy condition and is enabled to perform its necessary functions in a normal way.

This, remember, is not true of all plasters. If you would be certain as to the results, you must make sure and get the genuine

Allcock's Porous Plasters

and no other.

WEAK MAN CURE YOURSELF IN TWO WEEKS.

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt lasting cure of Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervous Weakness in old or young men, Varicocele, Impotency, and to enlarge weak, stunted organs. Cures in Two Weeks. I send this prescription Free of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. All I ask in return is that you will buy a small quantity of the remedy from me direct or advise your friends to do so after you receive the recipe and see that there is no humbug nor deception. But you can do as you please about this. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. J. D. HOUSE, Box B156, Albion, Mich.

THE ARBITRATION.

First Point of Contention Decided in Favor of the United States—America's Interpretation Sustained.

Paris, April 13.—As announced in yesterday's dispatches, the court of arbitration on the Bering sea case has decided not to admit, for the present, the British supplementary report. This is a victory for the American side of the contention on that question.

In announcing the decision of the council, the president, Baron de Courcelles, said that this decision was without prejudice to the right of counsel to

HON. E. J. PHELPS, U. S. COUNSEL.

introduce the report in pleadings by word of mouth. The president further announced that the tribunal had decided to adjourn the demand of the United States for the rejection of portions of the British counter-case.

Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, stated that it had been agreed that the American counsel should first address the court, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain was the complainant in the proceedings. James C. Carter and Frederick R. Coudert, counsel for the United States, would deliver the opening addresses, and Sir Richard Webster O. Robinson and Sir Charles Russell would follow for Great Britain. E. J. Phelps would then close in behalf of the United States.

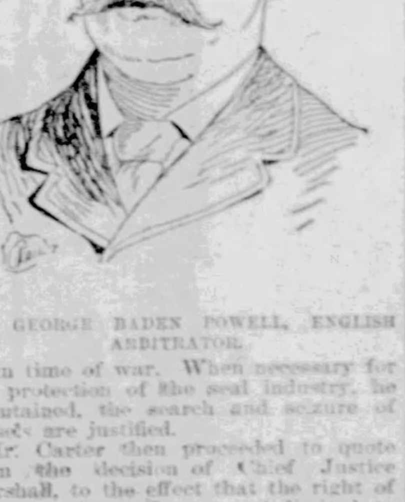
The president suggested that counsel should argue the question of rights apart from the question of regulations.

J. C. Carter, then proceeded to address the court. He reviewed the history of the sealing industry, and mentioned that Russia had prohibited the slaughter of female seals. He contended that the seals were bestowed by providence on all mankind. It was the duty of the United States to prevent the extermination of the seals, and therefore the United States had re-enacted the Russian regulations for the protection of the seals and had arrested the Canadian poachers, because it was impossible to allow any nation to destroy indiscriminately the gifts of providence. Mr. Carter read the diplomatic communications which followed the seizures of vessels accused of poaching.

Paris, April 14.—Mr. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, continued his address before the Bering sea court of arbitration. He farther discussed the law governing the tribunal, and likened the unrestricted destruction of the seals to pelagic piracy.

He discussed the original rights of Russia in Bering sea, which he claimed were founded on the discovery of the waters by Russian navigators, whose achievements Mr. Carter related and delineated to the court, with the assistance of a large map exhibited on the wall and which embraced a description of Bering sea and the adjoining regions.

Paris, April 15.—After quoting the ukase of 1821, Mr. Carter, in his argument before the Bering Sea arbitrators, contended that practically no limit of protection existed at present, and that seizures could not be effected. The three mile limit, he said, was not observed as absolutely in time of peace



SIR GEORGE BADEN POWELL, ENGLISH ARBITRATOR.

as in time of war. When necessary for the protection of the seal industry, he maintained, the search and seizure of vessels are justified.

Mr. Carter then proceeded to quote from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, to the effect that the right of seizure and search was not limited to three miles. Mr. Carter said he had no doubt that Great Britain admitted this theory.

Sir Charles Russell, consul for Great Britain, intimated that Great Britain held a contrary opinion. Mr. Carter replied that in that case the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn must be upset, as he upheld the theory referred to. After further argument the court adjourned until Tuesday. Henceforth the stenographic report of the proceedings of the court will devolve upon Great Britain alone, the United States declining to share the responsibility.

Ancient Temple Found.

Athens, April 13.—The researches of the American School Archaeology at the Temple of Hera, near Mycenae, have just revealed the foundations of the ancient temple mentioned by Homer as having been burned 423 B. C. Many other priceless antique works of art have been unearthed.

SUNDAY RIOTS IN BRUSSELS.

Mayor Struck Down by a Mob, Which the Police Dispersed.

Brussels, April 17.—Sunday was a day of extreme watchfulness and anxiety on the part of the authorities throughout Belgium. Reports from all points indicate that the strike is spreading steadily and that the temper of the strikers is growing worse.

In this city the morning passed without disturbances. Several suffrage meetings were held, but they were orderly, and the speeches were not violent. In the afternoon, however, thousands of workingmen held a turbulent meeting on the road to the race course, outside the city limits. The advertised object of the meeting was to denounce the proclamation of Mayor Buls prohibiting public demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage. Volders, the extreme socialist leader, who was arrested and released on April 13, made an incendiary speech, in which he applied the most obnoxious epithets to M. Buls. The crowd became uproarious, shouted for revenge upon the mayor and encouraged Volders to still more intemperate language.

The police ordered the crowd to disperse. The workingmen answered with jeers. The police drew their swords and advanced toward the platform. Some of the crowd fired revolvers and a few threw stones, but the rest retreated, without show of fight, toward the city. Nobody was injured. Mayor Buls was walking home on the Avenue Louise, about an hour later, when some two hundred socialists returning from the meeting, came down the street. They hooted and jostled him, but allowed him to pass. After he had left the mob three squares behind him, three men ran out and struck him a heavy blow with a stick on the head. As Buls retreated, he received another blow on the back of the neck. He fell, unconscious and bleeding, to the pavement.

The Mayor Struck Down.

A resident of the Avenue Louise, who had seen the first of the encounter and had run for the police, returned with help just as the mayor was struck down. The police charged the socialists, and, after a fight of ten minutes, dispersed them. Two of the crowd were arrested, but it has not been ascertained whether or not they are of the three who attacked M. Buls. A witness of the mobbing has informed the police that just before their arrival a workingman fired seven shots from a revolver at the prostrate mayor. M. Buls was still unconscious when taken to his home. He recovered consciousness towards evening, and probably will be able to resume his official duties within a few days. Meantime, Alderman Andrew will be acting mayor.

BAD FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Australia Suffering from Collapse of Land Booms.

New York, April 13.—While the difficulties presented by the Australian financial situation have been well understood here, the suspension of the English, Scottish and Australian came as a good deal of a surprise. The bank has borne a reputation for conservatism, and it had been generally supposed that it would pull through the bad times without closing its doors.

Australia is suffering from over trading, the collapse of land booms and similar ills, and the banks are affected by the same causes. They do business on a plan unlike that followed in this country, the banks out there having a more or less fatherly relation to business. For instance, a man goes to a bank and shows that he has, say $50,000 capital. He gets credit for $100,000 on the overdraft system. That is the way business is carried on, and if one bank fails the others naturally begin to restrict credits, which is, of course, fatal to booms and that sort of commercial activity.

THREE HUNDRED HUMAN BEINGS

Entombed Alive—Fruitless Attempts at Rescue.

London, April 12.—A frightful mine horror occurred yesterday at Porty-Pridd, Wales. A spark from an engine ignited the gas in the coal pit near Porty-Pridd, and caused the gas to explode. Three hundred miners were entombed in the mine. The pit is worked in sections, one above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section 70 men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip working, led by a miner who knew the roads. They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched and all were terribly exhausted when they emerged to safety.

EX-KING MILAN'S FINE HAND.

No Doubt He Prompted the Late Coup D'etat.

London, April 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "The wording of King Alexander's proclamation is quite in the style of ex-King Milan, and the fact that the arms supported the coup d'etat, affords further proof of Milan's prompting Alexander, the military having always been loyal to the ex-king.

"There is good reason to regard the coup d'etat as a salutary issue from a critical and dangerous situation, the regents having interpreted the constitution in an arbitrary sense by turning the elections in favor of the liberals. There is no doubt that the country was rapidly drifting into civil war."

Prevalence of the Rinderpest.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The prevalence of the rinderpest on all the steppes of the Caucasus districts obliged the governors recently to order that all infected herds be slaughtered. At the same time they promised to compensate the owners. The promise was not believed by the Cossacks, and a general revolt broke out against officials trying to execute the governors' orders. Troops were sent out to subdue the Cossack stockmen, and there was severe fighting. The details have been suppressed, and probably never will be divulged.

Two Deaths from Cholera.

Paris, April 15.—Two deaths from cholera have occurred at the asylum for the insane at Quimper, the capital of the department of Finistere, on the river Odet, ten miles from the Atlantic and 36 miles from Brest.

Emin Pasha's Death Confirmed.

Zanzibar, April 15.—A letter from Tippu Tib's son confirms the reports of the death of Emin Pasha.

GENERAL NEWS.

APRIL TORNADOES.

A Long List of Casualties Resulting from Wind Storms.

Lincoln, Neb., April 12.—One of the most flourishing towns in Eastern Nebraska was virtually destroyed by a cyclone late yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 2 o'clock a storm struck Akron, 30 miles north of this city.

It was a regular whirlwind and came from the Northeast. Houses were thrown from their foundations and overturned and many of them blown to pieces.

The storm moved from northeast to southwest. The property loss in Akron is not less than $50,000. From there the storm swept through the country to Westfield, S. D., and levelled many farm houses and buildings. Near Westfield a man and his wife, names unknown, were killed. The storm crossed the Missouri river near that place and swept across Nebraska to Page, 150 miles west of here, destroying much property in its path. At Page much damage was done and Clara Magees was killed and her children dangerously injured. The storm progressed the distance of 200 miles in an hour and forty minutes.

Heavy Loss in Indiana.

Indianapolis, April 12.—Advices received from over the state this morning tell of heavy damage and loss of life by the storm last night and early this morning. A tornado swept over the southwestern portion of Kokomo at 4 o'clock this morning, demolishing the machinery room and boiler rooms of the American Straw-board mills. Robert Douglass, an employe of the mills, was instantly killed by the falling walls. Other workmen in the machinery room narrowly escaped. A large portion of the building is a complete wreck, and the loss will exceed $30,000. The storm moved to the northwest, uprooting trees in its way, and doing more or less damage to buildings.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—Parker, a small station on the M. K. & T. railway, was struck by a cyclone at 7 o'clock last evening. The business part of the town is a complete wreck as well as half the residence portion. Several persons were killed and a large number seriously injured.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 12.—A disastrous cyclone visited the country northwest of Stanberry, Mo., last evening. It moved from west to east and covered a strip of country two miles wide and five miles long. Almost every building in its path was torn to pieces. An unknown woman was killed. Most of the people saw the cyclone coming in time to get into their cyclone caves and escape injury. The loss will aggregate thousands of dollars.

Ypsilanti, April 14.—The loss by Wednesday's storm will be fully as heavy as yesterday's dispatches indicated.

Rea, April 14.—The citizens of Rea made a call for help yesterday morning, and there are over 600 people now on the ground helping gather up the stock of the stores and household furniture.

The pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, Rev. B. G. Sutton, tells this story:

"It had been blowing hard for over an hour. I had just got up from supper. The noise of hailstones was added to the wind, when suddenly from the southwest came a great noise, suggesting a moving railroad train. I seemed to hear the sound quite five minutes before it struck the village. In a moment or two it had passed, and I went out. The church was in ruins, and I was able to discover in the darkness that but little remained of the village."

Royal Oak, April 14.—The course of the tornado here was from the southwest to the northwest, and the track, which was about 140 rods in width, was distinctly marked by the evidences of destruction still plainly visible. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled and carried away, sidewalks carried considerable distances from their previous location, houses and barns wrecked and others moved from their foundations. Those who witnessed the approach of the cyclone and experienced its violence agree generally in describing it.

CURETONIAN SYRIAC TEXT.

New Version of the Four Gospels Just Discovered.

"New York, April 14.—The Independent this week will publish the following additional particulars and comments concerning the Syrian text of the Four Gospels, the discovery of which at Mount Sinai, has been announced by cable:

"The text is in Curetonian Syriac. We are not yet informed whether it contains the whole New Testament or not, but it does contain at least the Four Gospels, substantially complete. It is a Palimpsest manuscript, and the work of reading is not easy. The Curetonian is the earliest Syriac version of the New Testament, going back, it is believed, into the second century, and was replaced in common use by the Peshitto, which is the ordinary Syriac version, and hitherto the most valuable of all the versions of the New Testament. Only fragments of the Curetonian Syriac were before known, obtained from odd leaves of parchment found in the Mitrian monastery. Scholars will be very much interested to know that this new manuscript, which we hope will be published before long, does not contain the last eight verses of Mark, although the Mitrian fragments do contain part of them. We can hardly say what may yet be expected."

FLYER AS AN EXPERIMENT.

Train Sent Over the Ft. Wayne Road at a Mile a Minute.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 12.—A special train was sent over the Pennsylvania road from Pittsburg to Chicago today to demonstrate the possibility of making the run from New York to Chicago in nineteen hours. The flyer was sent over the line, leaving Pittsburg at 5:20 a. m., and was made up of five coaches, containing a number of Pennsylvania officials, in order to make sure that the time could be made before putting the trains on. The run from Pittsburg to Fort Wayne was made on schedule time, the flyer reaching here at 2:15 p. m.

The train reached Valparaiso ahead of time, and the run from this city to Plymouth—64 miles—was made in 65 minutes, and from Fort Wayne to South Chicago, 136 miles, in 140 minutes. From Crestline to Fort Wayne the locomotive was in charge of Engineer Tony Kelker. Engineer Peter Reilly held the throttle on the Western division from Fort Wayne to Chicago. The test was eminently satisfactory, and the nineteen hour train will doubtless be put on.

BOMBARDMENT OF FT. SUMTER

Fittingly Celebrated by the People of Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., April 13.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter was celebrated by memorial exercises and in honor of the late Gen. Beauregard. A parade, participated in by civic and military organizations, was followed by impressive exercises at the grand opera house. Alexander Robert Chisholm, of New York, delivered the opening address on "Beauregard at Manassas." F. L. Parker and Gen. Johnson Hagood also spoke.

A series of resolutions eulogistic of Gen. Beauregard and expressing the sorrow felt by the citizens of Charleston at his death, were adopted. The stage of the opera house was draped in flags and festoons with ivy and roses.

THE SAME DELEGATES WILL GO.

President Cleveland Will Not Swap Horses Now.

New York, April 13.—Advices from Washington are to the effect that the President has about made up his mind to ask the same men to represent the United States at the adjourned meeting of the international monetary conference at Brussels, as were present at the meeting originally, and to give them the same general instructions.

He is especially desirous that the delegates who represented the free coinage interests shall go again so that he may be free from the charge of having chosen men unfriendly to silver. This course he talked over yesterday with Secretary Carlisle and David A. Wells.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BEET SUGAR.

Experiments Made by the Department of Agriculture—Section West of the Mississippi Best Adapted.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—(Special.)—The American beet sugar industry is a success. The experiments of the department of Agriculture during the last two or three years, and particularly during the year which has just closed, prove the entire practicability of producing beet sugar in the United States, and that in quantities. A single state produced last year about twenty million pounds of beet sugar, and sugar beets were grown in greater or less quantities in nearly every state in the Union. Sugar beet seeds were sent by the department of Agriculture at the beginning of last year to 2,316 persons, located in every state and territory, and sample beets were received from twenty-nine states and territories.

This gives to the department officials, who have been making a study of the beet sugar question, a pretty thorough knowledge as to the possibilities of beet culture and beet sugar producing in the United States. It is found that the sugar beet will grow and thrive in nearly every state in the Union, though the sections of country lying north of Ohio river and stretching southwesterly from the mouth of the Ohio through New Mexico and Arizona and South Carolina appears to be the best suited for the production of sugar yielding beets. In many states it is found that between three thousand and four thousand pounds of sugar can be produced per acre.

The results of these experiments indicate that the section of country lying west of the Mississippi river is to be the great sugar producing section of the United States, and that it may readily produce all the sugar that the people of this country want or ever will want, should the population become many times that of to-day. In the state of Nebraska, where some six million pounds of beet sugar were produced last year, it was found that the beets contained an average over 14 per cent of sugar, and the yield of sugar per acre was 3,636 pounds. In Michigan the percentage of sugar in the beets is about the same, and the yield a trifle higher, being 3,796 pounds of sugar per acre. Kansas does not seem to be as favorable as Nebraska or Michigan, as the sugar in the Kansas beets was only 11 per cent, and the yield per acre only 2,281 pounds.

The Yield in Iowa.

In Iowa the yield per acre was 2,240 pounds and in Illinois only 1,653 pounds, the average of sugar in the beets being only 11 per cent. Colorado seems to be even a better state than Nebraska for beet sugar production, as the large number of samples analyzed showed nearly 15 per cent of sugar in the beets and a larger yield per acre than any other state which furnished a sufficient number of samples to give an intelligent and accurate estimate. South Dakota also supplied a large number of samples, and a good yield per acre, though the percentage of sugar in the beets is not quite as high as in other states. The Pacific coast is also proving an extremely valuable field, samples from the states and all sections of the coast giving satisfactory yields of sugar.

In the state of Washington the quantity of sugar in the beets was over 14 per cent, and the yield of sugar per acre 3,113 pounds. In Oregon the percentage of sugar is about the same, though the number of samples was scarcely sufficient to make an accurate estimate as to the yield per acre. While California showed her adaptability to beet sugar production by turning out from three factories nearly 20,000,000 pounds of sugar last year, the average quantity of sugar in the beets being nearly 15 per cent and the yield per acre 3,161 pounds.

One gratifying feature which the experiments of the year have produced is to show that beet sugar raising is not only practicable but a profitable industry. The work at the government experiment station was carried on with great care and accompanied with an accurate estimate of cost and results, and showed that a net profit, above all expenses including labor, of over $10 per acre would have been the result of the work carried on in an extensive form.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE

Will be Revolutionized by a Recent Invention.

St. Louis, April 15.—A movement is in progress here which it is expected will result in a revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel. The Brazelle Steel and Iron company, of this city, has purchased twenty acres of land in the suburbs, upon which they will erect immediately a plant of one hundred tons capacity per day, where they propose to manufacture pig iron at a saving of $4 per ton, and steel at a saving of $6 per ton over any known method in use in the United States or Europe.

This process employs a gas fuel derived from cheap coal or slack instead of employing coke, which in this market costs six times the price of bituminous coal. While this process will be unwelcome news to present iron and steel manufacturers, because of its cheapness, the consumer will favor any method that shows a saving in the cost. The company is now licensing iron and steel manufacturers in various portions of the country to operate these patents. No existing manufacturer of pig iron or steel can possibly compete with the new process, while the output will be superior to any similar product now manufactured.

WORK OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

Hawaiian Planter Thinks Blount Made a Mistake.

Chicago, April 14.—Hugh Morrison, manager of the great Makaweli sugar plantation at Kauai, the northernmost of the group of Sandwich Islands, who was at the Great Northern Hotel here to-day en route to Europe, expressed the opinion that Commissioner Blount made a mistake in lowering the American flag in Honolulu.

He said: "I have a strong suspicion that the American sugar trust is by intrigue at Washington seeking to bring about the conditions toward which the preliminary steps have been taken if this morning's dispatches are correct. The trust fears that if the American protectorate is established sugar refineries will be started on the islands. The trust is not a combination of growers, but solely of refiners. At present we do not refine the sugar, but ship it to America in the raw state."

AN INVESTIGATION COMPLETED

Considerable Damage to Fruit in Northern Part of Ohio.

Columbus, April 18.—The Agricultural department of the Ohio State University has just completed an investigation of the effect of the recent cold weather and storms upon this year's fruit crop. It finds that early varieties of plums, peaches and cherries are considerably damaged in Central and Southern Ohio.

In the northern part of the state the damage was more extensive, but the department has not been able to ascertain how serious it is. Further than to the fruits mentioned the injury done in Central and Southern Ohio was slight.

TO ENGLAND OR GERMANY

Will the Provisional Government Now Appeal.

New York, April 15.—A Boston special says: Hawaiian Minister S. Mott Smith, who is in Boston, says that the provisional government of Hawaii will now appeal to England or Germany for support, and that each of those nations stands ready to respond to any overtures.

THE CZAR HAS BEEN ABSENT.

Why the Russian Treaty has not Been Ratified.

Washington, April 17.—The probable reason for the hitherto unexplained delay in the exchange of the ratifications of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia are now known. The treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, with an amendment limiting the section relating to political offenders, shortly before the close of the last administration. The exchange of ratification was to take place at St. Petersburg, and the exchange copy for the United States with instructions to Minister White, to effect the exchange, were forwarded some weeks ago. The announcement that the exchange had taken place was expected before the close of March, and the delay has given rise to considerable speculation. This went so far as to originate a rumor from Berlin that President Cleveland had instructed Minister White to withhold the exchange—a statement that was promptly denied at the State department.

It was learned yesterday that the delay in making the exchange was doubtless due to the absence of the Czar from St. Petersburg. He is visiting his second son, George, who on account of pulmonary weakness is spending some time in the Caucasus Mountains in the Crimea. The Czar has not seen him for some months and in company with his family went to pass the Russian Easter week with the invalid. He is at a great distance from St. Petersburg, and means of communication are comparatively slow, mounted couriers being the most rapid. It is believed, however, that the Czar's authentication of the Russian copy of the treaty is now in St. Petersburg, and the formality of exchange will soon be enacted. The copy for the Czar's signature left St. Petersburg on the third instant, and should have returned there by this date. It may be, though, that the Czar did not transact any business last week, and if that should be so a further delay of some days may ensue before the exchange actually takes place.

A SOLAR ATMOSPHERE EXISTS.

M. Flammarion Positive That the Theory is Confirmed.

Paris, April 18.—"Prof. Pickering's observations of the eclipse," says M. Flammarion, "confirm the theory that the sun is surrounded by a luminous atmosphere to a distance equal to one-eighth of the sun's diameter. Nothing more can be said until we have other details. Prof. Pickering's observations establish the existence of this solar atmosphere beyond controversy."

The Joal expedition's report is very brief. It simply stated that the sky was misty; that they had observed the four contacts, and that "Vulcan was not seen." "This," says M. Flammarion, "means that there is no planet with an orbit between Mercury and the sun. The observers of previous eclipses thought they had discovered traces of an inter-Mercurial planet." M. Flammarion thinks that Prof. Pickering's description of the corona, appears to confirm Prof. Schaeberle's theory.

NEW PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

A French Count Here Ready to Organize One.

New York, April 12.—Count De Keratry, of France, is in the city. He came to this country, he said, to-day, as the representative of the French capitalists who were attempting to organize a new Panama Canal company. He would try to raise $3,000,000 for the enterprise in this country. "Our desire," he said, "is to form a company with twelve directors, seven of whom shall be Frenchmen, two from Bogota, in Colombia, and three from this country."

The count said it was the intention to complete the organization in two months if possible. He has been in this country on two occasions in the interests of the Franco-American copyright.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE'S POLICY

How Will the Revenues for the Government Be Obtained?

New York, April 13.—A Washington special to the World says: The probable policy of the Finance committee of the Senate is exciting much interest. The majority of the committee favor a thorough revision of the tariff, in line with the pledges of the Democratic party to the people, and can be relied upon to supplement the efforts of a Democratic Ways and Means committee in the House to secure the early passage of a revenue reform measure. There is no doubt that a majority of the committee is friendly to silver, and will resist any attempt to repeal the Sherman silver law, unless a substitute can be enacted providing for at least as liberal a policy towards the white metal.

CONFEDERATE FLAG DISPLAYED.

Raising Money to Establish a Rebel Museum.

Richmond, Va., April 12.—The Confederate bazaar for which the ladies of the Memorial association and the Confederate camps of the city have been laboring for some weeks, was formally opened to the public last night, a large crowd being present.

Over the speakers' stand hung a Confederate flag. Each of the booths represents one of the states that formed the late Confederacy. Its object is to raise funds jointly for the completion of the soldiers' and sailors' monument, and the museum to be located in the "white house" of the Confederacy, the Jeff Davis mansion.

M'KINLEY AND GROVER MEET.

Touchingly Did the President Refer to Financial Misfortune.

Washington, April 12.—The President met one of the greatest of his political enemies yesterday, and the champions of high tariff and low tariff exchanged courtesies. His caller was none other than Governor McKinley, of Ohio.

A pleasant and somewhat touching part of the interview to the governor was when Mr. Cleveland offered his sympathy upon the business afflictions which have recently befallen him. Altogether the meeting of the giants was almost enough to furnish a text for a treatise upon the decadence of partisanship.

HIS SPEECH PLEASED GROVER.

A Reason Assigned for the Nomination of Eckels.

New York, April 14.—Apropos of the Eckels nomination, it is recalled that Mr. Eckles made a speech on the financial situation at a banquet of the Iroquois club, in Chicago last fall, and it is said that this speech, together with several others which he made during the progress of the campaign, so impressed Mr. Cleveland that the latter is said to have remarked to a friend: "If I am elected, I am going to do something for that young man."

ADVANCE IN RUBBER GOODS.

Twenty-five Percent of an Increase Has Been Made.

New York, April 12.—The Herald says: The price of rubber overshoes is pretty sure to be sharply advanced soon by retail dealers to meet the new schedule of the United States Rubber company, which controls nineteen-twentieths of the output of these goods in this country. The new schedule went into effect April 1.

Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and his mother, Princess Clementine, have left Vienna, en route to Viareggio, Italy, where the marriage between the prince and Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma will take place, on the 20th inst.

BOTH SIDES

To Grapple in a Struggle Which Will be to the Death—Trouble at Topeka Only the Beginning.

Topeka, April 18.—The State Journal says: "In speaking of the strike on the Santa Fe road, a railroad man to-day voiced the following significant information:

"The strike inaugurated here a week ago was the beginning of a trouble which is to test the relative strength of the railroads and organized labor all over the country. It is now the understanding among the men that the real reason their contract was not signed by the Santa Fe was on account of an agreement recently entered into by the General Managers' and Presidents' association of all the railroads in the country to sign no more contracts with organized labor, as they said, for their own protection.

"This agreement was entered into by all the roads in the United States, at a meeting held in Chicago about the time President Manvel died, and we reach our conclusions about the action taken at the meeting from an article written immediately after the meeting by President J. C. Clark, of the Mobile & Ohio. This letter was published in the Railway Age, and the writer proved, from his standpoint, that railroads must combine to defeat organized labor, or, as he said, to meet organized labor. Many of the roads, including the Santa Fe, have contracts with other organizations than ours, and it is the understanding of the men that these contracts are to be annulled at the earliest possible moment."

General Manager Frey was seen, but he refused to either affirm or deny the truthfulness of the strikers' opinion. He said: "I am not a member of the General Managers' association, and have never attended any of their meetings, and I don't know anything about the matter."

THE U. P. EMPLOYES READY.

Big Strike only a Matter of a Few Hours.

Denver, Col., April 17.—The employes of the Union Pacific road at this point were apparently ready this morning to go out on a moment's notice, and are only waiting orders from Omaha. They include the trades' unions, machinists' unions, Amalgamated association of Engineers and boiler makers, numbering 200 men.

The Knights of Labor this morning posted the following notice at the shops: "The strike ordered by the unions is in support of a demand for an agreement with the company, covering only machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths, and which is in direct opposition to the spirit of the agreement entered into between the company and the Knights of Labor in general order No. 61, which covers all, and is in force. All members of the Knights of Labor who believe in equal justice to all will uphold the action of the unions, and District Assembly No. 82 will guarantee support to all who stand with the organization in this matter."

Signed Executive Board of Union Pacific Employes, D. A. No. 82, Knights of Labor.

Out at Armstrong.

Kansas City, April 17.—All the boiler makers and blacksmiths employed by the Union Pacific railroad at Armstrong, near here, went on strike to-day at 12:5 o'clock. This means that the strike has been ordered on the entire system, as the men here acted under instruction from Omaha.

Men go Out at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., April 17.—Six hundred men employed in the Union Pacific shops here struck at noon to-day. The men who went out were the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, molders and pattern-makers. The employes claim that the company has acted in bad faith concerning the fulfillment of an agreement entered into allow the force of men employed to reduce itself when the time was below the standard of nine hours a day. It is claimed that the company, instead of allowing the force of men employed to reduce itself, naturally has kept up the full quota of men, and in some shops, Omaha included, has increased the force. The company not only increased the force but reduced the standard of time from nine to eight hours for a working day January 15, of this year.

Walked Out at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 17.—The machinists and boiler makers of the Union Pacific shops here, walked out at 11:30 a. m. The order came from the men at Omaha. The strikers held a meeting at 2 o'clock. A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Superintendent O'Hearn.

BIG COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Action to Forestall a New Demand.

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—A reduction of wages from 45 to 40 cents per ton gross for mining coal went into effect yesterday in Springfield sub-district. In consequence, the miners quit work in all but five of the eighteen shafts in the county, and two of them are co-operative. The miners will hold a mass meeting to-day.

State Secretary Guyman, of the United Mine Workers of America, stated that at the national convention of that organization held in Columbus, O., last week, it was decided to demand a raise of five cents per ton on screen coal in an equivalent on gross rate throughout the United States to take effect May 1, and that the Springfield operators had no doubt got wind of the reduction and decided to forestall it by cutting down wages at once.

MINERS' STRIKE IS POSSIBLE.

Conference at Columbus was Without Results.

Columbus, O., April 17.—The conference of miners and coal operators was without result, and the members have gone to their homes. When the operators announced that they would make the scale and deal with the miners by districts, they were met with a point blank refusal on the part of the miners to negotiate in any other way other than for the entire state.

After the operators had caucused, they decided to meet the miners as a state body. They appointed a scale committee to act with the one from the miners, but unanimously instructed their committee to fight any advance over last year's price for mining. The miners' committee was likewise bound by the instructions of the miners' convention. Consequently the joint scale committee could accomplish nothing, and reported their failure to agree. The joint conference after some debate, in which both sides grew rather bitter, then adjourned.

President Nugent, of the miners' organization, stated that unless the operators concede the five cents per ton advance demanded, a general strike will take place May 1. On the other hand, the operators are equally determined, stating that their business will not justify the advance, and it will not be made.

Dampened Their Enthusiasm.

Omaha, April 18.—The action of the Molders' union last night in refusing to sanction the strike of the Union Pacific employes put a little damper upon the enthusiasm of the men who walked out yesterday. All the molders went to work as usual this morning, but the other ironworkers who quit yesterday remained out. There were no additions to the strikers' ranks this morning, and everything about the shops was quiet. No effort has as yet been made to fill the strikers places.

Quiet at Denver.

Denver, Col., April 18.—Everything is quiet at the Union Pacific shops in this city to-day. While the strikes inaugurated at various points along the line yesterday have caused considerable excitement among the men, they all returned to work this morning, and the indications are that the men at this point will not go out for several days, if at all.

What Can Cuticura Do

Ask thousands of tortured and disfigured little babies throughout the land. Everything that is cleansing, purifying and beautifying for the skin, scalp and blood of infants and children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas. They clear the skin of the most distressing, scaly, crusted, pimply and blotchy humors. They cleanse the scalp of dandruff, scales and crusts, and restore the hair. They purify the blood of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humors. Thus from a simple blemish to the worst case of scrofula they are equally successful. Everything about these great skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure and may be used on the youngest infant. They are agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are speedy, economical and unfailing. Cures made in childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; SOAP, 25 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

FIRST ENGINE AND TRAIN

Used on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 14.—A curiosity that promises to arouse as much interest as the Krupp gun in its journey across the country will be in Pittsburg about the middle of next week. It is also bound for the World's Fair. It is the first engine and train of cars ever run on the Pennsylvania railroad. The engine was made in England, and placed on the Camden road, the first section of the Pennsylvania, constructed over a half century ago. After being used for some years, it was withdrawn, and subsequently presented to the government for exhibition as a relic of the days of early railroading in the United States. It has remained there ever since.

The engine is of primitive design, and a curious piece of mechanism, representing the early application of steam as a motive power. The Pennsylvania railroad has secured the consent of the government to permit its use as a portion of the railway exhibit at the fair, and decided to arrange a most interesting trip from Philadelphia to Chicago. Two of the original buggy cars used on the Camden & Amboy line have been preserved by the Pennsylvania road, and they will be attached to the engine and transported by it to the Windy City.

EXPORT BILL WITHDRAWN.

Met With Remonstrance by Progressive People.

City of Mexico, April 14.—The original bill presented to Congress last week imposing export duties on coffee, hides, skins, ore and henequen, is not to become a law. It has met with such remonstrance and disapproval from the progressive element of Mexico, who are interested in building up trade with the United States and other countries, that the ways and means committee of the chamber of deputies have withdrawn it for the purpose of amending it.

The withdrawal of the bill is not supposed to mean that it is to be so completely transformed as to change the character of the duty to be imposed, but it is said that when returned to the chamber it will have assumed a more scientific form. It is asserted by those opposed to the bill that it is possible to devise an importation tariff which will very materially increase the government's revenues, and that such changes should be made in the importation duties as to render the raising of revenues by export duties wholly unnecessary.

LIKELY BE A GENERAL STRIKE.

Dock Laborers' Union Dissatisfied With the Federation.

London, April 13.—The indications today point to a general strike of the unionists engaged in the handling of ship's cargoes. The fight between the Dock Laborers' union and the shipping Federation will probably be taken up by the unionist dock laborers at all the principal ports, in which event serious delay in the discharging and shipping of freight will be bound to occur. The Dock Laborers' union at Liverpool has been dissatisfied for some time past with the action of the members of the Shipping Federation in employing non-union hands and also has a grievance regarding wages.

To-day the union notified the firms in Liverpool belonging to the Shipping Federation that unless the demands of the unionists already formulated are conceded the members of the union will go on a strike. This is believed to be the prelude to similar action by the Dock Laborers' union at other ports.

NO USE FOR OLD PHYSICIANS.

Secretary Smith Will Not Appoint Them as Pension Examiners.

Washington, April 13.—Regarding the appointment of pension examining boards, of which there are 1,000 or 1,200 throughout the country, each being composed of three physicians, Secretary Hoke Smith is accredited with saying that he would not appoint to these positions any old physicians. As a rule, these boards have been composed of the oldest physicians in the districts over which they have jurisdiction, and it is the intention of Secretary Hoke Smith to fill the places with younger men. He says he hopes it will not be necessary to appoint any man who is over 35 years of age, and that in every instance the preference will be given to young college graduates who have reputations and practices to gain.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS

To be Connected by an Electric Railway System.

Cleveland, April 15.—Cleveland capitalists, headed by Albert Johnson, have formed a stock company and obtained a 999 years charter to build an electric railroad connecting twelve Eastern Pennsylvania towns.

The points in the circuit will be Allentown, Aneyville, South Bethlehem, West Bethlehem, Bethlehem and Easton. The railroad will run through the principal streets of each place and will, through a large portion of its length be a double track line.

Forged Chinese Passports.

St. Paul, Minn., April 17.—A Tacoma, Washington, special to the Pioneer Press, says: Hundreds of forged Chinese passports have been discovered, and Collector Wason, of the Puget Sound district, has virtually decided to put into effect the exclusion of Chinamen. Thirty-two Chinese actors for the World's Fair, and twenty-one Chinese merchants will be returned to China Wednesday morning. They have arrived, but Wasson acting upon orders from the Treasury department refuses to recognize their certificates of identification upon which they have been heretofore admitted.

Threaten to Mob Tramps.

Dubuque, Ia., April 18.—An excited crowd of several hundred has surrounded the jail all morning, swearing vengeance on Dealey and Robbard, who are believed to be two of the trio of tramps who shot policemen Frith and Talcott. The men have been positively identified by those held up and robbed the night of the murder, and by Engineer Luther as the men he saw running away from the car immediately after the shots were fired.

Alexander Congratulated.

Belgrade, April 17.—Most European sovereigns have congratulated King Alexander upon his newly acquired power.

H. H. WARNER IS INVOLVED

In the Failure of Yates, a Big Rochester Coal Man.

Rochester, April 18.—The failure of A. G. Yates, one of Rochester's leading local merchants, is said to deeply involve H. H. Warner. The latter endorsed for Yates to a considerable extent, but Mr. Warner asserts that all the paper to which his name is attached will be paid dollar for dollar. His paper he states will be protected.

If H. H. Warner is involved seriously in the Yates failure, it may result beneficially to Put-in Bay. It was he who took $125,000 of bonds in the Put-in Bay Water Works & Electric Street railway, at the time of reorganization last June. The bonds were never paid for. Mr. Tillotson states that he has been trying for several months to get Warner to return the bonds, and that he will probably do this now, in case he is mixed up to any extent in the Rochester trouble. Tillotson states that he can sell the bonds in 24 hours, and would immediately complete the road on the island.

Rochester, N. Y., April 18.—Little was talked of in business circles to-day but the Yates-Warner embarrassment. Owing to the fact that there was a running account between Mr. Yates and the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron company, it was impossible to state the amount of that liability when the assignment was made out yesterday afternoon. The amount of the preference will, however, not much exceed $14,000. The assignment was precipitated by the suits brought by three banks Saturday and Monday. These banks are located at Newark, Skaneateles and in New Jersey. The notes held by these banks are for small amounts, none of them exceeding $2,000. Assignee Duffy will commence at once making out a schedule.

It is evident that a considerable claim against Mr. Warner will be a portion of the assets which come into the assignee's hands, and it is also evident that it will be his duty to collect as much as possible of Mr. Warner's indebtedness to the assigned estate and with the least possible delay. Mr. Yates is reported to be very indignant at the stand that Mr. Warner has taken, and as soon as the amount of Mr. Warner's liability to Mr. Yates can be determined, some statement thereof will undoubtedly be made.

CAPTURED A GOTHAM BELLE.

Brilliant Wedding of Earl of Craven and Miss Cornelia Martin.

New York, April 18.—William George Robert, earl of Cravan, and Miss Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, of New York, were married at 1 o'clock this afternoon by Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. William R. Huntingdon at Brace church, in the presence of over 2,000 of the elite of New York and English society, with all the pomp suggested by the nobility of the bridegroom, and with all the magnificence allowed by the millions of the bride.

The Bradley Martins have been conspicuous in the millionaire set of New York for the past dozen years or so, ever since Mrs. Martin's father, Isaac Sherman, the Troy cooper, died and left her ten millions of dollars derived from fortunate railroad investments. The family spent a good deal of time in Paris and London. There Sherman Martin, the oldest son, became "chummy" with the youthful earl of Craven. In due course the earl met his chum's sister, and the result is the society event of to-day.

The bridegroom, besides his nobility, is the possessor of a fortune that brings him an annual income of $400,000. He is 25 years old, in appearance youthful, tall and fair. His bride is barely 17.

BUFFALO TROUBLE NOT ENDED.

The "Sneak" Vigorously Denounced by Democrats.

Buffalo, April 18.—The famous "sneak" bill which passed the legislature last week is causing much trouble. It provided for the appointment of new police and excise commissioners for this city. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who is here, denies that the bill was sneaked through the legislature.

He assumed entire responsibility for the passage of the bill and stated that it was upon his explanation of the provisions therein that Governor Flower signed it. Mr. Sheehan denied that the purpose of the bill was to cripple the Cleveland element of the Democracy. At the meeting yesterday some hot speeches were made.

A speech was made by Henry A. Richmond, in which he said: "I have spent thousands of dollars for the Democratic party. I have worked for it for 25 years, but, so help me God, if this outrage is Democracy, I am no longer a Democrat."

Great applause and cheers followed this. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. Speeches were made by many business men.

THE AMERICUS CLUB DINNER.

Prominent Speakers Announced to be Present.

Pittsburg, April 18.—Arrangements have been completed for the Americus club banquet, at the Monongahela House, on the night of April 27. Three hundred and forty-eight covers will be laid.

Among the speakers will be Judge John Stewart, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati, O.; James A. Garfield, of Cleveland, O.; George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, Pa.; C. W. Stone, of Warren, Pa.; Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. The chief toast, "Grant," will be responded to by Judge Stewart. Mr. Garfield will speak of "The Young Man in Politics," and Mr. Orlady will discuss the question, "Backward or Forward, Which?" The other speakers have not yet been assigned subjects.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The one dominant feature of the financial world the past week was the large export of gold and the consequent reduction of the amount of free gold in the Treasury. The exports for the week ending Saturday from New York were $4,880,200, of which $4,750,000 went to Europe, and the remainder to the West Indies. The demand to fill Austria's requirements is unabated, and in the belief that gold will continue to be exported for some time to come and in order to supply the demand for gold and to replenish the depleted stock in the New York subtreasury, it is stated that the Treasury department has been shipping gold from the treasury to New York for the past week. The amount thus shipped, it is thought, is not less than $10,000,000 and may be more. On Saturday the free gold in the Treasury was reduced to $1,860,000.

Money is accumulating in New York from the interior, and interest rates have therefore been easy. The rate for call loans for the week ranged from 3 to 5 per cent, closing on Saturday at the lower figure. The time loan market was easy during the week, and a clause stipulating payment in gold is insisted upon by many lenders. Those who do not insist on this require a higher interest rate. The market closed on Saturday at 5@5 1-2 per cent for 30 days, with gold clause; without gold clause, 6 per cent.

The stock market is stagnant, because the outlook is one of doubt. The financial field is too confused, too subject just now to sudden and unexpected developments, for any one to venture into stock deals on a large scale. The general tendency of the market last week was slightly downward, both for shares and bonds.

The silver market is in a state of chronic dullness, with merely fractional changes in response to whatever influences affect the demand. The past week showed a slight downward tendency, the price in New York closing 3-8 cent down, at 83 cents per ounce. At this rate, the silver dollar is worth 64 cents.

WEEKLY CONDITION OF TRADE.

Outgo of Gold the Ruling Factor in Business Situation.

New York, April 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The ruling factor in the business situation is the outgo of gold, $3,500,000 Tuesday, $1,000,000 and possibly more to-day, with the prospect of a large amount Tuesday next. Treasury gold is again reduced below $2,000,000 in excess of the bullion fund, and there is more talk of bond issues, with the old doubt whether these would meet the real difficulty, which is the enormous excess of imports over exports of goods.

At nearly all points, both North and South, collections are rather slow with somewhat more active demand for money at most.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 209, as compared with totals of 223 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 226.

Iowa Crops.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 18.—This week's bulletin of the Iowa weather crop service reports abnormally cold weather checking plant growth and retarding farming work. The rainfall was abundant, except in the southwestern district, where the dry, freezing weather damaged the winter wheat considerably. Seeding is practically completed, with increased acreage of oats. Fruit was not extensively injured by freezing. This state did not suffer the most destructive effects of the cyclonic disturbance of the 11th and 12th.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Toledo, O., April 18, 1893.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	April 18.	April 11.
U. S. 4s, coupons	113	113
U. S. 4s, registered	113	113
U. S. 2s, registered	99½	99½
Pacific 6s of 1895	105	105

Condition of the Grain Markets at the Close This Afternoon.

The markets closed steady this afternoon, at a decline of 3-8c to 1-2c below the highest point, excepting at St. Louis, at which point the market was up 1-8c 1-4c from the top. With May wheat selling at Chicago at 75 1-2c, and at New York at 75 1-4c, there is a condition that must soon show an alteration; and with July at 73 3-4c at Chicago and 75 5-8c at New York, prices must come more closely together to warrant confidence in the deal. The rains in Kansas, with more in prospect, large local receipts at Chicago, with an unusual quantity of contract grade, and dull and inactive cables, all tended to make the market weak.

Corn was dull, but steady. May at Chicago opened at 40 7-8c, and closed at 41c.

AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

The Close at Toledo.

There was a fairly good trade in July wheat, while cash, May and August were comparatively dull. Prices were steady. Corn sold limitedly at steady figures. Clover seed, fair business, prices lower.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 70 1-4c, then 70 1-2c; No. 3 soft red, 66 1-2c; No. 4 soft red, 60c.

May wheat, 70 3-4@70 1-2c; July, 73 1-4c, 73 1-8c, then 73 1-4c; August, 73 3-8c, 73 1-4c, and to close, 73 3-8c.

Prices of May and July wheat, to-day:

May.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Toledo	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Chicago	76	76	75¾	75¾
New York	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
St. Louis	65	65¾	64⅝	65¼
July—				
Toledo	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
Chicago	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝
New York	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞
St. Louis	69	69¼	69	69¼

Corn—No. 2, cash and May, nominally 41 1-2c; No. 3, 40 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 42c.

Oats—No. 2 mixed, about 32c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 55c.

Clover seed—Prime, cash, $8; No. 2, $7.60; No. 2 mammoth, $8.60. Receipts, 108 bags; shipments, 61.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market had a better look this morning than on yesterday, but the trade was not brisk. In butter, prices are yet firm, with supply not more than to meet demands. Eggs steady; supply fair at previous prices. Poultry in demand at quotations. Vegetables a little more plentiful, but no change has been made. Fruits sell well. Dressed meats steady. Salt meats in demand at previous prices. Hides unchanged.

Butter—Dairy, 22@26c; creamery, 30@33c; fair grades, 18c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 14@15c.

Cheese—Full cream, 14c; part skim, 8@10c; full skim, 4@5c.

Vegetables—Spinach, bu, 65@70c; beets, bu, 60c; carrots, bu, 40c; potatoes, bu, 75@80c; onions, bu, old, $1.50@1.75; Bermuda onions, crate, $2.75; green onions, doz, 15c; pie plant, doz, 50c; lettuce, lb, 15c.

Dressed meats—Beef, lb, 5@6½c; calves, lb, 6@7c; hogs, per 100 lbs, $8@8.25; mutton, lb, 7½c.

Fresh fish—Retail—Herring, pound, 6c; smelts, 12 1-2c; black bass, 15c; white fish, 12 1-2c; trout, 10c; halibut, 15c; Kennebec river salmon, 15c; red snappers, 12 1-2c; blue fish, 12 1-2c; fresh cod, 10@12 1-2c; pike, 10c; pickerel, 10c; roe shad, each, 75c; buck shad, 60c.

Fruits—Apples, bu, $2.75@3.75, according to quality; lemons, box, $3.50@4; oranges, box, $2.75; cranberries, crate, $3.50.

Salt meats—Heavy mess pork, per bbl, $19; short mess, $20; short clear mess, $21.00.

Hams—Sugar cured, all weights, lb, 14c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; do rib, 14c; bologna, lb, 6c; shoulders, lb, 12c.

Lard—Kettle-rendered, tierces, barrels, half-barrels, and 50 pound tins, 13c.

Hides—Green—Heavy steers, per lb, 5c; light, 3½c; No. 2, 2c; calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 5c; kip, 5c; No. 2 kip, 3½c. Cured hides—Heavy steers, 6¼c; light, 4½c; No. 2, 3c; calf, 8@8½c; No. 2, 6@7c; kip, 6c; No. 2, 4½c; tallow, 5c.

Wool—Washed, 16@26c; unwashed, 22@26c per lb.

Hay—Best baled timothy in car lots, $13@14; fair quality, $12; mixed hay, $8@9; baled straw, $5@6.

Mill feed, per ton, $16.50@17.

Flour—Spring patents, bbls, $5; family brands, $4.

Grain and Produce.

Milwaukee, April 18.—Barley quiet; No. 2, 65c; sample, 34@65c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 55c.

Buffalo, April 18.—Spring wheat quiet; No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 do 71c; winter wheat lower; No. 2 red, 74½c; No. 3 red, 69c; No. 1 white, no offerings.

Detroit, April 18.—Market closed firmer. Wheat—No. 1 white, 69¾c; No. 2 red, cash, 70¼c; May, 73¼c; No. 3 red, 65c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 58c.

Liverpool, April 18.—Close—Pork—Demand moderate and market unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot dull at 50s 6d. Wheat—Demand moderate; No. 2 red winter easy at 5s 8½d. Flour—Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot firm at 4s 4d; April steady at 4s 3½d; May steady at 4s 1½d; June steady at 4s 1d.

Chicago, April 18.—10:15 a. m.—Wheat opened ⅛@1c lower for May, at 76c; now 75½c; July opened ¼c lower at 73½c; now 73¾c. Corn opened unchanged at 41c for May; now 40⅞@41c. Pork opened 2½c higher at $17.05 for September; now $16.95.

Chicago, April 18.—11:40 a. m.—Wheat—May, 75⅝c; July, 73⅝c. Corn—May, 40⅞c; July, 42½c. Oats—May, 28¼c; July, 28c. Pork—May, $16.60; September, $17. Lard—July, $9.82½; September, $9.95. Ribs—May, $9.37½; July, $9.40.

Chicago, April 18.—Close—Wheat steady; cash, 74¼c; May, 75½c; July, 73⅝c. Corn steady; cash, 40½c; April, 40⅝@40⅝c; may, 41c, sellers; July, 42⅝@42¾c. Oats steady; cash, 28c; May, 28¼c; July, 28⅛c. Pork firm; cash, $16.57½; May, $16.67½; July, $16.85; September, $17.02½. Lard firm; cash, $9.65; May, $9.75; July, $9.82½; September, $9.97½. Short ribs firm; cash, $9.35; May, $9.45; September, $9.47½. Rye quiet at 50c; barley nominal at 62c; flax seed easy at $1.13½; prime timothy seed easy at $4.10@4.20 per 100 lbs. Butter firm and eggs steady. Whisky, $1.14.

New York, April 18.—Flour, quiet and weak. Wheat—Receipts, 6,200 bu; sales, 1,975,000 bu; No. 2 red, steady and fairly active; May, 75⅝@75¾c; July, 77⅜@77 15-16c. Rye, steady but dull; western, 58@62c. Barley, quiet but firm; state, 63@75c; western, 60@75c; No. 1 Toronto, 92c; No. 2 Toronto, 85c. Corn—Receipts, 33,582 bu; sales, 100,000 bu; No. 2, firmer but dull; May, 47⅞@47 15-16c; No. 2, 49½@51¼c; steamer mixed, 49c. Oats—Receipts, 26,250 bu; sales, none; No. 2, dull but steady; May, 33¼c; July, 33⅝c; western, 37@49c. Beef, quiet but steady; extra mess, $7.50@8.50. Pork, inactive and weak; new mess, $18.25; old mess, $17.75. Lard, dull, nominal at $10.10. Butter—Receipts, 5,999 packages; market firm and in fair demand; western dairy, 18@23c; western creamery, 23@28c. Cheese in fair demand at 9@12c. Eggs, in fair demand and firm; western, 16¼c; southern, 15¾@16¼c. Sugar, firm and in fair demand; crushed, 5⅛c; granulated, 4 15-16c. Petroleum, quiet and nominal at $5.50@5.55. Spirits of turpentine, dull but firm at 32@32½c. Molasses, in fair demand and firm at 30@38c. Freights, quiet and weak. Resin, easy and quiet at $1.27½@1.30. Tallow, quiet and easy at 5c. Hops, dull but steady; Pacific coast, 18@21½c. Coffee—For Rio it is impossible to give any reliable price on account of the condition of the contract market.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close—Money is easy at 4@5 per cent. Bar silver 83. The stock market closed firm. The net changes show advances of ½@2½ per cent.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
A. C. O.	46¼	46⅞	46¾	46½
Atch	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33
A. S. R.	100¾	102¾	100¾	102½
C. S.	55⅞	56	55¾	56
C. G. T.	8⅜	87⅞	85¾	86¾
C. B. Q.	93¾	94¼	93	93¾
C. C. C.	50	50½	49⅝	50¼
D. L. & W.	142⅞	146¾	142⅞	145⅞
Erie	21	21	20½	20⅝
H. V.	28½	28½	28½	28½
J. C.	117½	117½	117½	117½
L. S.	129	130	128½	128¾
L. & N.	73¼	73½	73	73½
Lead	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	39¼
M. P.	49⅝	51¼	49⅝	51
N. E.	33	33⅝	32⅝	32¾
N. Y. C.	107¼	107¼	106	106¾
N. P. Pfd	39⅝	41	39¾	40½
N. W.	111¾	112¼	111¾	112
N. C. N.	60¼	61⅞	60¼	61⅞
O. M.	52⅝	52¾	52½	52¾
P. M.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
R. T.	8¼	8½	8⅜	8⅜
R. G.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24¼
R. I.	82¼	83¼	82	82⅞
St. P.	76⅝	77⅞	76⅞	77
U. P.	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
W. P.	21⅝	21¾	21⅜	21¾
W. U.	91	92½	91	92¼
*G. E.	102	103¼	101¼	102⅝
D. C. F.	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28¼
T. C. I.	21	22½	20	21⅝
Man.	151¼	151½	145	150

*Ex. Div. G. E., 2 per cent.

Trade

Business generally during the week past was fair. The condition is satisfactory.

Live Stock Market.

Cleveland, April 18.—(Special.)—Receipts of cattle light; market strong and demand good. Offerings of veal calves light; market strong; tops, $5.50@5.75. Receipts of hogs, 5 cars; market opening steady and closing 10c higher; lights, $7@7.15; mediums and heavies, $7.20@7.40. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 5 cars; market strong on all grades; demand good.

Chicago, April 18.—The Evening Journal reports: Receipts of cattle, 3,500 head; largely Texans; market quiet and unchanged; top prices, $5.50@5.75; one car let sold at $6; medium, $5@5.25; others, $4.50@4.90. Receipts of hogs, 16,000 head; market active and 5@10c higher; mixed, $6.90@7.20; heavy, $7.25@7.35; light, $7@7.05. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 15,000 head; market active and steady; top sheep, $5.25@5.75; top lambs, $6@6.75.

Buffalo, April 18.—Receipts of cattle, none through and 2 on sale; market steady and firm for good stock, with all sold; sales of good fat cows at $3.50; no good steers on sale. Receipts of hogs, 20 cars through and 20 on sale; market fairly active but lower; sales of good to choice yorkers at $7. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 4 cars through and 15 on sale, including 10 held over; market stronger for good to choice grades; steady for fair; sales of good wool lambs at $7; wool sheep, $5.50; spring lambs, $10.

Kansas City, April 17.—Cattle—Steers generally steady to strong and 5@10c higher; cows and heifers dull, the best being steady, and poor stockers weak to lower and neglected. The range of prices: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.60@5.65; Texas and Indian steers, $2.90@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.70@4.15; stockers and feeders, $1.75@4.75. Hogs—Market was 15@25c lower; prices ranged from $6.50@7.10, and the bulk of the sales at about $6.80@6.95. Sheep—The market was less active and prices steady to strong.

The British Grain Trade.

London, April 17.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheat is in small supply, and prices have advanced 6d. Foreign wheat is the subject of speculation, but trade on Tuesday and Saturday last was exhausted and the market was flat. The surplus stocks have not been worked off. The overpluss amounts to 234,000 quarters. It is feared that the market at leading ports will be depressed. The total imports of wheat thus far amount to 133,320 quarters. The home deliveries amount to 88,000 quarters. In 25 out of 30 markets, prices have favored sellers.

Wool Market.

Philadelphia, April 17.—Wool dull and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, 30@31c; X, 28@29c; medium, 34@36c; coarse, 33@36c; New York, Michigan and Western, fine or X and XX, 26@27c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 34@35c; washed combing and delaine and fine washed delaine, X and XX, 30@33c; medium washed combing and delaine, 36@38½c; coarse do, 35@36c; Canada washed combing, 31@33c; tub washed, choice, 35@38c; fair, 33@36c; coarse, 33@34c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 27@28c; coarse do, 27@28c; Montana, 16@22c; Territorial, 13c.

Boston Mass., April 17.—The American Wool Reporter, in its review of the market, says: Domestic wools have been comparatively quiet. Manufacturers who have been in fair attendance have manifested no disposition to buy any more than would satisfy their immediate wants. In many instances there was a feeling of timidity concerning the proposed extra session of Congress; in other cases an inclination to wait further developments in the clip situation. For some grades as will be noticed farther on, the demand has been moderate, and prices all along the line continue steady. Several manufacturers have been in for fleece wools, the meager stock of which is in very few hands. Some XX and above was taken at 32c; XX at 31c; there has been more or less inquiry for No. 1 Ohio, for unwashed and unmerchantable, and for quarter blood wools. A lot of 15,000 lbs Michigan X was taken at 28c; there are two or three lots of this on the market. More or less unwashed wool is on hand, worth from 18 to 19c for old, to 22c for new early shorn. There has been some call for ½ and ⅜ blood; less than 75,000 lbs ¼, ⅜ and ½ blood were taken at 25 to 29c. No sale of Ohio delaines is mentioned. The stock of territory wools has been essentially reduced. Some Texas and Eastern Oregon were disposed of. Scoured wools have been moved in good quantity; these still include some of the damaged wool from the January fire. A fair average trade has obtained in pulled wools. Foreign wools have been in reasonably good demand.

Bradstreet's says of the wool market: It appears to be the general opinion in the wool trade that more new-clip wool will be consigned than heretofore and that imported wool will remain in bond until sold. Manufacturers will continue their conservative policy of buying only a small amount of wool at a time, and will watch more closely than ever the movement of stocks in the goods market. Foreign manufacturers are of the same opinion as domestic manufacturers and dealers. They are looking for not only a removal of the duty on wool, but a material reduction of the duty on goods. They have been buying freely at all sales and have forced an advance at the London sales now being held. Domestic wools are moving slowly. Stocks are light and desirable lots are generally small. Manufacturers have been well represented in all markets. Shearing has commenced in the far-Western states, and new wools will soon be on the markets in considerable quantity. The advance in London has not affected the price of Australian wools in this country. Demand is rather light, and while prices are very firm, dealers are unable to secure any advance. Domestic wools are quiet, but steady. A light trade is reported in carpet wools.

Cotton Markets

Cincinnati, April 17.—Cotton easy and lower; middling, 8⅛c.

Memphis, April 17.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 13-16c.

New Orleans, April 17.—Cotton futures steady; sales, 95,300 bales; April, 7.20 bid; May, 7.23@7.24; June, 7.31@7.32; July, 7.38@7.40; August, 7.42@7.44; September, 7.44@7.46; October, 7.47@7.49; November, 7.50@7.52; December, 7.53@7.54.

New York, April 18.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; sales, 221,000 bales; April, 7.55; May, 7.59; June, 7.67; July, 7.74; August, 7.80; September, 7.81; October, 7.82; November, 7.87; December, 7.91; January, 7.97.

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